

Report of the Medical Officer of Health for 1979

Lukis House,
Grange,
Guernsey.

Sir,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the health of the Bailiwick of Guernsey for the year 1979.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. G. WHITE,

Medical Officer of Health.

The President,
Board of Health,
Guernsey.

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MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH

J. R. R. Henry Esq., President

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Deputy B. B. Lovell

Deputy Mrs. B. E. Nicolle

D. P. Le Cheminant Esq.

G. Le Page Esq.

Dr. C. J. Toynton

Dr. J. Erskine

Board of Health—

Chief Executive Officer and Hospital Administrator—V. E. Luff, Esq., M.B.E.

Principal Nursing Officer—Miss M. E. Vincent, S.R.N.

Dr. C. G. White, M.B.E.

Medical Officer of Health.

MEMBERS OF STAFF

<i>Public Health Department</i>		<i>Date of commencement of service with Department</i>
WHITE, Dr. C. G.	M.B.E., M.A., B.M., B.Ch., D.P.H., D.I.H. Medical Officer of Health	15.11.62
WITHERICK, Dr. Elizabeth H.	M.B., B.Ch., (Wales) Deputy Medical Officer of Health	24. 4.69
<i>Health Inspectors</i>		
BALL, Mr. J.	M.R.S.H., M.E.H.A. (Member of the Environmental Health Association, formerly Association of Public Health Inspectors) Chief Public Health Inspector	1. 9.64-11. 3.79
BAIRDS, Mr. J. M.	M.R.S.H., M.E.H.A. Public Health Inspector	14. 3.66
WILTSHIRE, Mr. S. B. W.	M.E.H.A. Public Health Inspector	1. 2.71
HARDIE, Mr. C. A.	Public Health Inspector	1. 1.75-31. 5.79
HORTON, Mr. S.	M.E.H.A. Public Health Inspector	1. 7.79
COOK, Mr. J. L.	M.E.H.A. Public Health Inspector	1. 8.79
ROWE, Mr. T. P.	M.E.H.A. Public Health Inspector	1.10.79
<i>Health Visitors</i>		
CLEMENTS, Mrs. M.	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. Nursing Officer, Health Visiting	15. 1.73- 9. 9.79
LE TOCQ, Mrs. I. A. R.	R.S.C.N., R.G.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.	18. 2.63
SIMON, Mrs. J.	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.	7. 2.66
RENIER, Miss H. M.	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.	1. 4.70
GREEN, Mrs. M.	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.	13.11.72
MATTHEWS, Miss A. D.	S.R.N., H.V.Cert.	1. 1.75
GOSS, Mrs. A.	S.R.N., H.V.Cert.	1. 1.78
<i>School Nurses</i>		
SMITH, Mrs. S.	S.R.N.	14. 2.72
ROLAND, Mrs. J.	S.R.N., S.C.M.	1. 3.72
<i>Community Nursing Team</i>		
AESCHIMANN, Miss D.	B.A.Hons, S.R.N., S.C.M. Nurse Co-ordinator	13. 1.75

*Domiciliary Nursing Sisters**Date of commencement of
service with Department*

BAKER, Miss P.	S.R.N., S.C.M.	1. 1.75
WEBBER, Miss L. C.	S.R.N., S.C.M.	1. 1.75- 8.10.79
DE JERSEY, Miss A. P.	R.S.C.N., S.R.N., S.C.M.	1. 1.75
OZARD, Mrs. H. M.	S.R.N., S.C.M.	1. 1.75-30. 9.79
LE CONTE, Mrs. M.	S.R.N., S.C.M.	18. 8.75
MEW, Mrs. P.	S.R.N.	28. 6.76
LE GALLEZ, Mrs. C.	S.R.N., S.C.M.	1. 1.78
DE GARIS, Mrs. S. E.	S.R.N., S.C.M.	1. 3.79
JEHAN, Miss M. E.	S.R.N., S.C.M., M.T.D.	1. 3.79
LE PAGE, Mrs. S. J.	S.R.N., S.C.M.	29.10.79
TONGE, Miss K.	S.R.N., S.C.M.	1.12.79
HERVE, Mr. P. J.	S.E.N.	1.10.79

Chief Clerk

GOODENOUGH, Mrs. M.	1. 5.77
A.	

Rodent Control

ANGEL, Mr. J.	3. 5.70
ATTWATER, Mr. R. A.	17.12.73

INTRODUCTION

The following paragraphs are included for those who may read this report without any background information about the area it concerns.

The administrative area is the Bailiwick of Guernsey, which comprises the islands of Guernsey, Alderney, Sark, Herm and Jethou. Guernsey is the largest of these and the most westerly of all the Channel Islands: Alderney is the most northerly and but nine miles from the coast of France. Sark, Herm and Jethou lie between Guernsey and that section of the coast of France which contains the Bay of Avranches. Alderney and Sark each have their own Parliament, the States of Alderney and the Sark Chief Pleas. This is an over-simplification which must suffice for present purposes, but the student will not lack for much more detailed information elsewhere.

The Public Health Department functions within the Board of Health. The Board is a standing committee of the States of Guernsey, deriving its powers from Guernsey legislation and responsible to the States. This independence from the central government of the United Kingdom is what the stranger to the Channel Islands finds most difficult to understand. Nevertheless it is so and some 900 years of self-government since William, Duke of Normandy, gained the English Crown are sufficient proof of this.

GEOGRAPHICAL

The island of Guernsey lies seventy five miles from Weymouth, forty two from Cherbourg and sixty one from St. Malo. In area 24.5 square miles (6353 hectares) its highest point is 345 feet (105 metres) above mean sea level.

(*Guernsey Census 1976 Table 2. Guernsey 16,063 acres: Herm 314 acres, Jethou 50 acres. All are surface land areas and are exclusive of foreshore).

METEOROLOGICAL DATA 1979

(Records are those made at Guernsey Airport - unless otherwise stated).

Sunshine hours:

Guernsey - Airport	1760.2	Average 1955-79	1827.5
L'Ancrese	1878.2		

British Isles

1 Guernsey L'Ancrese	1878.2	11 Guernsey Airport	1760.2
2 Shanklin Isle of Wight ...	1856.2	12 Sandown Isle of Wight ...	1755.0
3 Torbay	1844.7	13 Prawle Point	1754.3
4 Jersey St. Helier	1830.9	14 Worthing	1736.0
5 Bognor Regis	1821.5	15 Swanage	1735.9
6 Hayling Island	1795.8	16 Jersey Airport	1735.9
7 Jersey Gorey	1791.6	17 Totnes	1718.4
8 Eastbourne	1779.5	18 Weymouth	1714.5
9 Littlehampton	1776.3	19 Exmouth	1708.8
10 Portland Bill	1775.9	20 Bexhill	1707.3

Sunless days:

Guernsey	64	Average 1955-79	61.1
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Rainfall:

Total 1979:	885.4 mms.	34.9 ins	Average 1947-79:	855.7 mms.	33.7 ins
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Rain days:

194	Average 1947-79:	176
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Wet days:

150	Average 1947-79:	133.1 (1.0 mms.)
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Temperature:

Mean maximum:	12.6°C (54.7°F)	Average 1947-79:	13.2°C (55.8°F)
Mean minimum:	7.9°C (46.2°F)	Average 1947-79:	8.4°C (47.1°F)
Daily range:	4.7°C (8.5°F)	Average 1947-79:	4.7°C (8.5°F)

(With acknowledgements to the Weather Reports for 1979 by Mr. M.J. Lillington, Senior Meteorological Observer, Guernsey Airport).

TABLE 1.1. SUMMARY OF SOME VITAL STATISTICS - GUERNSEY ONLY - 1979

Population - residents 54570

Area 16063 acres

Population density 3.4 per acre

	Number	Rate 1979	Rate 1978	Mean of 5 years 1974 - 1978	Highest in 5 years 1974 - 1978	Lowest in 5 years 1974 - 1978	England (& Wales) latest available published figure 1978 - 1979
DEATHS	601						
		per 1000	resident Population Crude				
			*Corrected				
Cancer mortality (all forms)	129	11.01	10.44	11.39	11.93	10.44	11.9
Lung cancer mortality	37	10.02	9.50	10.37	10.86	9.50	12.1
Tuberculosis mortality	-	2.36	2.41	2.65	2.41	2.41	2.58
Live births (legitimate and illegitimate)	646	0.68	0.63	0.62	0.74	0.52	2.61
Live births (illegitimate only)	66	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.71
Stillbirths	3						0.02
		11.84	10.71	11.58	13.28	10.71	12.1
		102.16	91.07	105.10	113.96	91.07	13.0
		4.62	10.20	11.40	16.10	5.09	101.0
			(live and still)				8.5
Infant mortality (deaths in first year of life)	8	12.38	15.46	13.22	15.46	8.52	12.8
Neonatal mortality (deaths in first month of life)	5	7.74	6.87	8.67	13.09	1.71	8.2
Early neonatal mortality (deaths of infants under one week)	5	7.74	6.81	7.72	12.84	1.71	6.8
Perinatal mortality (stillbirths and deaths of infants under one week)	8	12.23	17.01	19.02	25.76	6.87	14.7
Maternal mortality	0	0.00	0.00	0.29	1.45	0.00	0.11
							0.10

*The correction is related to the particular age and sex distribution of the island. The comparability factor is 0.91.

"The world's a scene of changes, and to be
Constant, in Nature, were inconstancy."

Abraham Cowley
1618 - 1667

Herewith the 81st Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health and my twelfth in this series. It endeavours to inform and, occasionally, to comment on matters which, taken together and compared with reports of earlier years, reflect the health of the community. By far the greater part of the detail it contains refers to the island of Guernsey, although this year there is a welcome contribution from Dr. A.T. Mulvaney in his capacity as Assistant Medical Officer of Health in Alderney.

Staff changes have been a prominent feature in 1979, more so than in any recent year. There were five departures and no less than eight arrivals, most movements occurring among the Community Nursing team.

Mr. John Ball, Chief Public Health Inspector since 1964, reached retirement age after forty three years of public service, over fourteen of them in Guernsey. We wish him a happy retirement and a well-deserved rest after so long a spell of duty well done.

Mrs. Margaret Clements, our Nursing Officer Health Visitors, took an opportunity of becoming a Nursing Officer with the Soldiers', Sailors' and Air Force's Association and is now very happily serving alongside H.M. Forces in West Germany. This was an ambition of hers for many years and we are happy that she attained it, although her cheerful personality and patient perseverance will be missed.

Mr. Colin Hardie, Public Health Inspector left at the end of May to take up a post on the mainland for which he had successfully applied. He left Guernsey with many regrets and his departure could hardly have come at a worse time for the Health Inspectorate: however, with much of his career still before him he probably took a wise, if difficult decision.

Meanwhile Mr. J.M. Bairds had been appointed Chief Public Health Inspector. Mr. Hardie's departure left the Inspectorate at but forty per cent of its establishment and in the middle of the visitor season too - an inauspicious beginning for the new Chief Inspector. However, recruitment efforts were not unsuccessful and Mr. Horton was the first to join in July, Mr. Cook in August and, Mr. Rowe in October. How welcome they were to a short-handed and much overworked section! They are no less welcome now that they have settled into their new appointments, which each achieved with the swiftness of true professionalism.

From the Community Nursing section the retirement for reasons of health of Miss Lily Webber marked the end of many years of nursing service to the island. After remaining behind to nurse throughout the Occupation years, Miss Webber left Guernsey to complete her training and broaden her nursing experience. She returned in 1956, joining the St. Peter Port District Nursing Association in 1958.

Mrs. Hilda Ozard also stayed behind to nurse in Guernsey throughout the Occupation, leaving in 1948 to train as a midwife at the Royal Free Hospital. After returning in 1952 she remained a midwife at the Amherst Maternity Hospital for eighteen years. She joined the Country Districts Nursing Association in 1970 and continued Community Nursing until her retirement in September 1979. We wish both ladies a long and happy retirement to match the long and loyal service they have rendered to nursing and to Guernsey.

To maintain the Community Nursing Service we welcome Mrs. S.E. de Garis, Miss M.E. Jehan, Mrs. S.J. Le Page, Miss K. Tonge and Mr. P.J. Herve (our first male District Nurse) to the full-time staff.

And so, by the year's end, the establishment was complete once more and the Public Health Department team can look forward to the challenge of 1980 with confidence renewed.

Meteorological Summary

1979 began with cold weather which persisted through the Spring. It was a wet winter with well above average winter rainfall for the third year in succession. Drier weather arrived in early Summer, but the season began cool and dull although yielding to an Autumn warmer and drier than normal and with near average sunshine. Colder weather delayed its return until late in the year.*

* This information is taken from "Comment on the Weather of 1979" by Mr. M.J. Lillington, Senior Meteorological Observer, Guernsey Airport to whom this acknowledgement is gratefully made.

General

Births exceeded deaths for the second year running and one is tempted to wonder whether the reduced numbers of births in recent years is now a thing of the past. Probably cautious optimism is the proper response, for it is too soon yet to discern a steady trend. At 646 births set against an average of 692 for the ten years 1969-1978 there are no grounds for complacency. The average number of deaths for the same ten years is 611, so that 1979 deaths (601) were close to but below the mean. However, a positive natural increase of 45 during the year is the highest since 1974 and may prove to be the forerunner of higher natural increases in the 1980's.

The patterns of morbidity and mortality are essentially those of recent years. There was no epidemic during 1979. Circulatory and cardiac conditions accounted for the majority of deaths while cancer accounted for 21½ per cent of all deaths. Although the numbers of deaths from cancer can be seen to have increased slightly since 1961 the rates per 1,000 resident population have changed little (Table 5.5.) The rate for 1979 is, in fact, lower than the average of the years 1961 to 1969 (2.36) and of the years 1970 to 1978 (2.55).

The marriage rate has improved slightly since the low figures of 1977 and 1978 (6.9 marriages per thousand population) but at 7.1 the increase is not very marked and well below the five year average (1974-1978 inclusive) of 7.6.

The birth rate has increased from the low figure last year of 10.71 per 1,000 resident population to 11.84, which is higher than the five year average (1974-1978) of 11.58. Illegitimate live births are again about one tenth of all live births, an increase over 1978, but below the five year average (1979 = 102.2; 1978 = 91.1; Av. '74-'78 = 105.1).

There were only 5 early neonatal deaths and no additional deaths in the second, third and fourth weeks of life, so that the neonatal and early neonatal deaths and rates are the same, very slightly increased since 1978. There were only three still births, a very low figure, so that the stillbirth rate and perinatal death rates are well below the five year average.

Maternal mortality was again zero for the second year running, a figure which cannot be improved upon.

For more details on these vital statistics and much other information, please refer to the main body of the report, or the Summary at Table 1.1. above.

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS

Mid-1979 Resident Population

The estimated mid-year resident population for 1979 is 54,570
being 26,357 males
and 28,213 females.

These figures are derived from the end-year population estimates for 1978 and 1979 produced by the Population Working Party appointed by the Advisory and Finance Committee. The proportions of males and females are assumed to be the same as at the Census of 1976, rounded to the nearest whole number. The various rates expressed as "per thousand resident population" are calculated from these figures.

Population Density

Taking the area of the islands of Guernsey, Herm and Jethou, exclusive of foreshore, as 16,063 acres, this population represents a density of 2,174 persons per square mile or 3.4 persons per acre. In terms of metric square measure this is the equivalent of 8.4 persons per hectare.

Population Structure

The age structure of the population as enumerated in the 1976 Census is given in the table below, which is derived from Table 6 of the 1976 Census Report.

Table 2.1.

Structure of the 1976 Census Population

		<u>Persons</u>	<u>Proportion</u>
Under 15 years old		11,767	21.64 per cent
15 - 29	" "	12,065	22.19 " "
30 - 44	" "	9,592	17.64 " "
Males 45 - 64	6059)	11,107	20.42 " "
Females 45 - 60	5048)	9,850	18.11 " "
Over pensionable ages		<u>54,381</u>	<u>100.00</u> " "

The structure of the resident population of England in 1978 is given in the Chief Medical Officer's Annual Report for that year (Table 1.2)

Under 15 years old	22%	(22)
15 - 29	22%	(22)
30 - 44	19%	(18)
45 - 64/59+	20%	(20)
65 - 70+*	17%	(18)
All ages	100%	(100)

+ 45 - 64 for males

* 65 + for males

45 - 59 for females

60 + for females

(Guernsey proportions in brackets - see above).

In the age groupings given the structures of the two populations are strictly comparable. (Guernsey figures in age groups for the same year - 1978 - are not available.)

TABLE 2.2. CORRECTED POPULATION ESTIMATES 1961 - 1979

GUERNSEY Population by Sex for the Past Three Census Years and
Estimated population mid-year 1962 - 1978 inclusive.

This is the re-estimated population based on the information available from the past three censuses taken together. The working is explained in Appendix I.

Year	Population	Male	Female	Ratio	
				M	F
1961 C	44,012*	21,172	22,840	48.1	51.9
1962	44,705	21,505	23,200	"	"
1963	45,395	21,835	23,500	"	"
1964	46,085	22,165	22,165	"	"
1965	46,775	22,500	24,275	"	"
1966	47,465	22,830	24,635	"	"
1967	48,160	23,165	24,995	"	"
1968	48,840	23,490	25,350	"	"
1969	49,540	23,830	25,710	"	"
1970	50,230	24,160	26,070	"	"
1971 C	50,921 +	24,493	26,428	48.1	51.9
1972	51,465	24,755	26,710	"	"
1973	52,005	25,040	26,965	48.15	51.85
1974	52,550	25,330	27,220	48.2	51.8
1975	53,095	25,620	27,475	48.25	51.75
1976 C	53,637 ^o	25,909	27,728	48.3	51.7
1977	54,270	26,210	28,060	"	"
1978	54,320	26,235	28,085	"	"
1979	54,570	26,357	28,213	48.3	51.7

* Report of Registrar General's 1961 Census (Table 16)

+ Report of States of Guernsey 1971 Census (Table 7) as amended by the Report of States of Guernsey 1976 Census at page 32.

o Report of States of Guernsey 1976 Census (Table 5) and see pp. 31 - 32.

NOTE: Guernsey includes Herm and Jethou.

TABLE 2.3.

Population Estimates Compared

The table below compares previous estimates of mid-year population (column A) with the re-drawn estimated resident population (column B). It can clearly be seen how the immigration "bulge" during the sixties went unremarked, leading to a maximum probable error exceeding - 7% in the last year preceding the 1971 Census, the result of which was published only a matter of weeks later.

Year	Past Mid-year Estimate A	Post 1976 Census Estimate + B	Notes	Difference
1961	45,000	44,012	Census year	- 988
62	45,203	44,705		- 498
63	45,339	45,395		+ 56
64	45,475	46,085		+ 610
65	45,611	46,775		+ 1,164
66	45,747	47,465	1961 census published	+ 1,718
67	45,884	48,160		+ 2,276
68	46,182	48,840		+ 2,658
69	46,343	49,540		+ 3,197
1970	46,505	50,230	Probable error - 7.4%	+ 3,725
71	49,399	*50,921	Census year	+ 1,522
72	49,972	51,465		+ 1,493
73	50,552	52,005		+ 1,453
74	51,138	52,550		+ 1,412
75	53,200	53,095		- 105
76	53,637	53,637	Census year	0
77	-	54,270		0
78	-	54,320		0
79	-	54,570		0

+ See Table 2.2. above.

* As redefined by the report of the 1976 Census.

Table 2.4.

IMMIGRATION ESTIMATED

Designed to demonstrate the difference between population growth due to the natural increase and the estimated mid-year population of each year based on the data of the past three censuses.

	A	B	C	D	E
Year	Estimated Resident Population Mid-year	Natural Increase	N E X T A + B	Y E A R Actual Estimate	D - C Immigration
1961	44,012	*132	44,144	44,705	561
62	44,705	228	44,933	45,395	462
63	45,395	300	45,695	46,085	390
64	46,085	351	46,436	46,775	339
65	46,775	248	47,023	47,465	442
66	47,465	216	47,681	48,160	479
67	48,160	195	48,355	48,840	485
68	48,840	96	48,936	49,540	604
69	49,540	187	49,727	50,230	503
1970	50,230	178	50,408	50,408	513
71	50,921	122	51,043	51,465	422
72	51,465	214	51,679	52,005	326
73	52,005	58	52,063	52,550	487
74	52,550	69	52,619	53,095	476
75	53,095	- 23	53,072	53,637	565
76	53,637	17	53,654	54,270	616
77	54,270	- 30	54,240	54,320	80
78	54,320	15	54,335	54,570	235
79	54,570	45	54,615	-	-

* Seventy per cent of the 1961 natural increase (May - December) - 188.
See Note (iii).

Notes:

- (i) While no data are available by which the rate of immigration can be demonstrated accurately, the level of immigration can be gauged by the difference between the natural increase of intercensal years added to the first census and the population enumerated at the second census.
- (ii) Thus if we add to the resident population (as defined) of the 1961 census the natural increase of the subsequent decade and compare this result with the resident population enumerated in 1971, we have a figure representing the effect of net migration during that ten year period.
- (iii) A best estimate of the natural increase of population from April 1961 to April 1971 can be obtained by adding to the summed natural increases of the years 1962 to 1970 (both inclusive) 70% of the natural increase which occurred in 1961 and 30% of the natural increase which occurred in 1971

(Table 2.4. Note iii continued).

Natural increase 1961 = 188.	70%	=	132
Natural increase 1962 - 1970 incl. =			1,999
Natural increase 1971 = 122.	30%		37
			<u>2,168</u>

- (iv) The natural increase in population between April 1961 and April 1971 may be said to have been 2,168. This added to the 1961 resident population would have given a resident population in 1971 of 46,180, had there been no migration inwards or outwards. In fact, the census night resident population in 1971 was, 50,921 and the difference, 4,741, can only be accounted for by net immigration during the preceding ten years. This represents a rate of 474 immigrants per year or a fraction over 1% per annum (1.077%) of the starting population in 1961 (44,012).
- (v) By the same means it can be shown that the intercensal natural increase from 1971 to 1976 was 408, net immigration during those five years, 2,308 persons or, say, 462 persons per annum, representing a rate less than 1% (0.907%) per annum of the starting resident population in 1971 (50,921).
- (vi) During the fifteen years 1961 to 1976, 7,049 persons have settled in Guernsey, representing 13% of the estimated resident population on census night 1976.

Table 2.5.

Natural Increase of Population - **sixteen years 1964 - 1979**

Year	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Increase per 1000 population
1964	891	540	351	7.72
1965	816	568	248	5.39
1966	780	564	216	4.64
1967	741	546	195	4.14
1968	752	656	96	2.01
1969	830	643	187	3.87
1970	794	616	178	3.64
1971	768	646	122	2.47
1972	790	576	214	4.28
1973	653	593	58	1.15
1974	679	610	69	1.35
1975	611	634	-23	-0.04
1976	623	606	17	0.37
1977	587	617	-30	-0.55
1978	582	567	15	0.28
1979	646	601	45	0.83

Census Populations

The census enumerations for each Census from 1821 to 1976 appear at Table 2.6. Prior to 1971 censuses were conducted by the Office of the Registrar General (and its predecessors). However Guernsey conducted its own Censuses in 1971 and 1976, the results becoming available later the same year. In 1976 the islands of Alderney and Sark did not take part, hence an enumeration of the population of the Bailiwick could not be made.

Table 2.6. POPULATION - BAILIWICK

Populations of Guernsey, Alderney and
Sark at each Census night 1821 - 1971

(Adapted from the Bailiwick of Guernsey Census 1971 - Table 2)

Census Year	Guernsey	Alderney	Sark	Bailiwick
1821	20,339	1,154	488	22,041
1831	24,540	1,045	543	26,128
1841	26,693	1,038	788	28,519
1851	29,806	3,333	580	33,719
1861	29,850	4,932	583	35,365
1871	30,680	2,738	553	33,971
1881	32,631	2,048	578	35,257
1891	35,287	1,857	572	37,716
1901	40,474	2,062	506	43,042
1911	41,861 +	2,561	579	45,001
1921	38,317 +	1,598	614	40,529
1931	40,645 +	1,521	577	42,743
*1939	43,820	1,442	430	45,692
1951	43,603	1,328	565	45,496
1961	45,066	1,472	561	47,099
1971	51,458	1,686	590	53,734
1976	54,381	-	-	-

- Notes:
1. Guernsey includes Herm, Jethou and Lihou.
 2. Alderney includes Burhou.
 3. Sark includes Brecqhou.
 4. + Lihou was inhabited in 1911, 1921 and 1931.
 5. * 1939 population estimated.

Table 2.7.

POPULATION - GUERNSEY, HERM AND JETHOU

Population: The Census Night Population of Guernsey
at each Census 1821 - 1976

(The populations of Herm and Jethou are
allocated to the Parish of St. Peter Port)

Census Year	Guernsey	Herm	Jethou	Totals
1821	20,302	28	9	20,339
1831	24,349	177	14	24,540
1841	26,649	38	6	26,693
1851	29,757	46	3	29,806
1861	29,804	41	5	29,850
1871	30,593	83	4	30,680
1881	32,607	20	4	32,631
1891	35,243	38	6	35,287
1901	40,446	25	3	40,474
1911	41,823	33	2	41,858
1921	38,283	32	0	38,315
1931	40,588	53	2	40,643
*1939	43,820	0	0	43,820
1951	43,554	36	13	43,603
1961	44,968	90	8	45,066
1971	51,351	96	11	51,458
1976	54,256	118	7	54,381

- Notes: 1. *The 1939 population was estimated.
2. Lihou was not occupied on Census night except in 1911 (3)
1921 (2) and 1931 (2). (Persons in brackets).
3. Adapted from the Guernsey Census 1976 (Table 1).

Table 2.8. POPULATION DENSITY - BAILIWICK & GUERNSEY PARISHES

Population by Island and by Parish (Guernsey)
giving the acreage of each. 1951, 1961 & 1971

ISLAND or Parish	Acreage	P E R S O N S			Persons/acre 1971
		1951	1961	1971	
BAILIWICK	19,372	45,496	47,099	53,734	2.77
GUERNSEY	16,062	43,603	45,068	51,458	3.20
Castel	2,524	3,763	4,781	6,317	2.50
Forest	1,016	1,133	1,061	1,460	1.44
St. Andrews	1,114	1,850	1,964	2,232	2.00
St. Martins	1,814	4,587	5,223	6,161	3.40
St. Peter Port	1,942	16,849	15,804	16,303	8.40
St. Peters	1,586	1,638	1,698	1,829	1.15
St. Sampsons	1,502	5,675	5,916	6,534	4.35
St. Saviours	1,578	1,531	1,792	2,116	1.34
Torteval	769	634	716	841	1.09
The Vale	2,216	5,943	6,113	7,558	3.41
ALDERNEY	1,962	1,328	1,472	1,686	0.86
SARK	1,348	565	599	590	0.44

- Notes: 1. Extracted from the Bailiwick of Guernsey Census 1971 (Table 3)
 2. Guernsey includes Herm and Jethou.
 3. Alderney includes Burhou.
 4. Sark includes Brecqhou.

Table 2.9.

POPULATION DENSITY - GUERNSEY PARISHES, HERM, JETHOU AND LIHOU 1976

Resident Population of Guernsey by Parish and acreage and the populations of Herm, Lihou and Jethou with their acreages. 1976.

ISLAND or Parish	Acreage	Persons	Persons/acre
GUERNSEY	16,101	53,637	3.33
Castel	2,520	7,637	2.90
Forest	1,016	1,383	1.36
St. Andrew	1,114	2,295	2.06
St. Martin	1,807	6,072	3.36
St. Peter Port	1,649	16,279	9.87
St. Peter	1,546	1,934	1.25
St. Sampson	1,492	6,802	4.56
St. Saviour	1,575	2,321	1.47
Torteval	769	914	1.19
The Vale	2,211	8,251	3.37
HERM	314	69	0.22
JETHOU	50	8	0.16
LIHOU	38	-	-

Notes: 1. Extracted from the Guernsey Census 1976 (Table 2)

2. Alderney and Sark were not included in the 1976 Census: data for the whole Bailiwick in 1976 are not therefore available.

Table 2.10.

GUERNSEY

Population, Live Births and Live Birth Rate, Deaths, Crude and Corrected
Death Rates, Infant Deaths and Infant Death Rates 1961 - 1978 inclusive.

Year	+Resident Population	Live Births	Birth Rate*	Deaths	Crude Death Rate*	Corrected Death Rate [†]	Infant Deaths	Infant Death Rate \emptyset
1961	44,012	757	17.2	569	12.9	11.1	16	21.14
1962	44,705	797	17.8	569	12.7	11.0	15	18.82
1963	45,395	842	18.6	542	11.9	10.3	24	28.50
1964	46,085	891	19.3	540	11.7	10.1	19	21.32
1965	46,775	816	17.5	568	12.1	10.4	16	19.61
1966	47,465	780	16.4	564	11.9	10.2	13	16.67
1967	48,160	741	15.4	546	11.3	9.8	21	28.34
1968	48,840	752	15.4	656	13.4	11.6	16	21.28
1969	49,540	830	16.8	643	13.0	11.2	14	16.87
1970	50,230	794	15.8	616	12.3	10.6	13	16.37
1971	50,921	768	15.1	646	12.7	11.5	10	13.02
1972	51,465	790	15.4	576	11.2	10.2	14	17.72
1973	52,005	653	12.6	595	11.4	10.4	12	18.38
1974	52,550	679	12.9	610	11.6	10.6	9	13.26
1975	53,095	611	11.5	634	11.9	10.9	9	14.73
1976	53,637	623	11.6	606	11.3	10.3	9	14.45
1977	54,270	587	10.8	617	11.4	10.4	5	8.52
1978	54,320	582	10.7	567	10.4	9.5	9	15.46
1979	54,750	646	11.8	601	11.0	10.0	8	12.33

+ Estimated mid year population (See Table 2.2)

* Rates per 1,000 population

[†] Comparability factor is 0.91 (see footnote to Table 1.1.) \emptyset Infant death rate per 1,000 live births.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

BIRTHS

There were 646 births during 1979 showing a welcome increase over the past four years and a natural increase during the year of + 45 persons. Of these 328 or 50.8% were boys and 318 - 49.2% girls. These proportions were essentially the same in 1974 and 1975 but there were proportionately more boys born in 1976 and 1977. The average of the five years 1974 to 1978 is 51.7 boys to 48.3 girls.

Of these live births 66 or 10.2 per cent were illegitimate compared with 53 (91%) in 1978. The average is 10.36 per cent with a highest of 114% (1976) and a lowest of 69.0% (1973). The 1979 figure is therefore very close to the average.

Table 3.1.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS - Rate per 1,000 live births 1967 - 1979

Year	Illegitimate Births	Total Live Births	Rate per 1,000 Live Births
1967	77	741	103.91
1968	59	752	78.46
1969	77	830	92.77
1970	65	794	81.86
1971	68	768	88.54
1972	66	790	83.54
1973	45	653	69.02
1974	68	679	100.15
1975	68	611	111.29
1976	71	623	114.00
1977	64	587	109.03
1978	53	582	91.07
1979	66	646	102.16

More babies were born in March (68) than in any other month and fewest arrived in November (40). Altogether there were eight sets of twins: there were no multiple pregnancies exceeding twins. (See table 3.2 below)

Table 3.3. SUMMARY OF MOTHER'S AGE AT CHILDBIRTH

Age Group	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	Average over 5 yrs. 1974 - 1978	1979
15	-	-	1	-	-	0.2	2
16	3	5	3	5	4	4.0	7
17	13	15	11	14	9	12.4	5
18	22	19	16	23	13	18.6	19
19	15	33	22	30	22	24.4	28
20	19	31	26	15	18	21.8	35
21	36	27	30	30	28	30.2	35
22	47	42	39	32	35	39.0	42
23	59	40	38	30	36	40.6	47
24	65	34	53	34	49	47.0	33
25	59	48	59	43	47	51.2	34
26	64	55	48	46	48	52.2	59
27	55	50	47	46	45	48.6	47
28	57	30	50	39	51	45.4	41
29	34	42	48	49	39	42.4	50
30	32	25	35	41	34	33.4	43
31	18	26	16	32	32	24.8	34
32	15	18	17	14	22	17.2	22

Contd over:

(Table 3.3. continued)

33	18	7	15	21	12	14.6	22
34	14	12	7	9	12	10.8	14
35	15	6	9	11	9	10.0	6
36	8	14	8	4	5	7.8	4
37	12	8	5	8	6	7.8	3
38	3	6	4	4	1	3.6	3
39	-	4	5	2	5	3.2	3
40	2	5	3	2	1	2.6	5
41	-	4	5	1	3	2.6	1
42	2	1	2	1	2	1.6	1
43	1	-	-	-	-	0.2	3
44	1	-	1	-	-	0.4	1
45	-	3	-	1	-	0.8	-
46	-	1	-	-	-	0.2	-
47+	-	-	-	-	-	NIL	-

TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS 1974 - 1979

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	Average	1979
MALE	679	611	623	587	582	616.4	646
	344=50.7%	311=50.9%	326=52.3%	315=53.7%	298=51.2%	51.72	328=50.8%
FEMALE	335=49.3%	300=49.1%	297=47.7%	272=46.3%	284=48.8%	48.28	318=49.2%

Table 3.4

(GUERNSEY) ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS BY AGE OF MOTHER 1976 TO 1979

<u>Age</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>
16 & Under	2	1	-	3
17	7	3	3	2
18	10	8	6	3
19	7	11	4	5
20	7	6	7	9
21	3	7	7 1 Twin	8
22	3	3	5	7
23	7	4	3 1 Twin	6
24	3	4	1	4 1 Twin
25	3	3	3	5 1 Twin
26	4	4	2	3
27	3	2	2	2
28	1	-	-	2
29	4	-	2	1
30	1	1	1	2
31	1	2	2	-
32	1	1	2	1
33	1	-	1	-
34	-	1 1 Twin	-	-
35	-	-	-	-
36	1	-	-	-
37	-	-	-	-
38	-	-	-	1
39	-	-	-	-
40	-	-	-	-
41	-	-	-	-
42	1 1 Twin	1	-	-
43	-	-	-	-
44	-	-	-	-
45	-	1	-	-
	71	64	53	66

N.B. It goes without saying that a twin birth results in two illegitimate births registered for a single pregnancy.

Table . 3. 5.

GUERNSEY ILLEGITIMATE PREGNANCIES RESULTING IN LIVE BIRTHS
1976 - 1979

Age group Years	1976	1977	1978	1979
20 & Under	33	29	20	22
21 - 25	18	21	19**	32**
26 - 30	14	7	7	10
31 - 35	3	4*	5	1
36 - 40	1	0	0	1
Over 40	1*	2	0	0
Total Pregnancies	70	63	51	64
Twin births*	1	1	2	2
Children	71	64	53	66

MARRIAGES

Marriage seems to be a declining institution as an examination of Table 4.1. will show. There were 388 marriages in 1979, more than in the two preceding years but well below 404, the five year average (1974 - 1978), and that was even more markedly reduced from the preceding five year average - 448 - of the years 1969 to 1973. In fact the marriage rate has fallen by 26 per cent from 9.3 marriages per 1,000 population in 1969 and 1970 to 6.9 in 1977 and 1978. The 1979 rise to 7.1 is barely significant in the face of the steady downward trend of the past ten years.

If there are factors responsible for this trend it would be as well that they be identified. It is probably too glib to blame the difficulties young couples have in finding, let alone providing for suitable housing, although this may well be among the more telling problems. Attitudes change, but marriage is an honourable estate and will survive passing fashion. It may need some help for all that.

Table 4.1. MARRIAGES AND MARRIAGE RATES 1969 - 1979

Marriages	5 year Average	Marriages per 1,000 population	5-year average
1969	462)	9.3	
1970	465)	9.3	
1971	461) 448	9.1	8.8
1972	437)	8.5	
1973	417)	8.0	
1974	461)	8.8	
1975	425)	8.0	
1976	390) 404	7.3	7.6
1977	372)	6.9	
1978	374)	6.9	
1979	388	7.11	

Most marriages took place in late summer and autumn, 154 (or 40%) in the three consecutive months August to October. Fewest occurred in January. Indeed, the second half of the year saw almost $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the number of marriages occurring in the first six months. (See table 4.2)

Table 4.2.

GUERNSEY 1979

1. Marriages: (Total: 388)

January	13	3.4%	July	30	7.7%
February	15	3.9%	August	51	13.1%
March	22	5.7%	September	51	13.1%
April	28	7.2%	October	52	13.4%
May	41	10.6%	November	17	4.4%
June	40	10.3%	December	28	7.2%
<hr/>			<hr/>		
	159	41%		229	59%
<hr/>			<hr/>		

2. Divorces: 118

Annulments: Nil

There were 118 divorces during the year, or almost one for every three marriages. There were no annulments.

Table. 4.3. CERTAIN STATISTICS RELATING TO HOUSING

Year	Priority Families	Eviction Cases	17+ Points	1-16 Points	Zero Points	Dwellings Constructed	Families Housed	Dwellings in Course of Construction or Conversion
1968	5	27	25	228	133	29	53	83
1969	7	23	10	220	115	59	109	297
1970	8	25	4	214	160	73	100	244
1971	4	10	1	113	190	183	194	61
1972	2	8	1	95	173	65	154	-
1973	1	8	-	113	155	-	74	-
1974	5	20	3	127	115	-	54	29
1975	2	18	-	161	111	36	51	103
1976	1	13	1	176	101	64	84	58
1977	2	11	-	175	85	46	104	-
1978	-	14	-	187	66	14	84	-
1979	2	24	-	192	90	-	78	65

I am indebted to the Secretary, States Housing Authority for the above data.

WATER POLLUTION 1979

Although pollution incidents dropped by nine from 85 in 1978 to 76 in 1979, oil spills rose by 15 from 25 to 40.

While oil spills may vary from a few gallons to as much as six hundred gallons in a single incident, many of the spills in 1979 were fairly large, involving the States Water Board not only in a lot of work, but also in substantial water loss.

Not only are oil spills the commonest single source of pollution, they cause large water losses and they are on the increase.

Pesticides and chemicals used in horticulture accounted for 15 incidents, of which one third were due to phenols. Other incidents were caused by formaldehyde, hydrofluoric acid, dye and feeder. This is a welcome reduction from the 1978 figures of 38 incidents and a range of no less than twelve different chemicals.

In July 1979 a packing shed containing horticultural chemicals caught fire. The shed was sited but six feet from a stream draining to the St. Saviours reservoir. There were no less than eleven different toxic chemicals in the shed, all of which could have been washed into the stream by endeavours to quench the fire.

This incident does not appear in the figures above because, in the event, no pollution was detected. It has to be assumed that all the chemicals were incinerated early in the blaze. It is worth recording, however, as a "near miss" and as an example of the sort of hazard which might have caused grave disruption of water supplies.

Foul drainage, including sewage and farmyard slurry accounted for eleven incidents in 1979, compared with 14 in 1978 and a variety of unspecified pollutants caused ten incidents in 1979, eight in 1978.

Of all 76 incidents 70% occurred in the first and last quarters of the year, only 30% in the middle six months.

1st quarter	25	33%	(38%)
2nd quarter	11	14%	(19%)
3rd quarter	12	16%	(14%)
4th quarter	28	37%	(29%)

This repeats the pattern in 1978 (percentages in brackets).
For detail see Tables 4.4. and 4.5.

TABLE.4.4 WATER POLLUTION - GUERNSEY- 1979
(By month of occurrence and site affected)

Site affected	1979	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Mare de Carteret	20	1	-	2	2	1	2	-	1	1	6	3	1
Vale Pond	19	1	3	2	1	-	-	1	-	2	3	2	4
King's Mills	12	3	3	1	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-
Marais Stream	10	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	2	2
St Saviour's Reservoir	5	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Petit Bot Stream	4	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Charroterie Stream	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Clos Du Valle	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Moulin Huet	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pre Du Murie'	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All sites affected	76	10	9	6	6	3	2	5	3	4	11	8	9

11 other stations were not affected by pollution in 1979.

TABLE.4.5. WATER POLLUTION - GUERNSEY - 1979
(by month of occurrence and pollutant category)

Pollutant	1979	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Oil spill	40	10	4	4	5	2	2	2	-	-	2	2	7
Chemicals	15	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	6	4	1
Foul drainage	11	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	3	2	-
Other	10	-	3	-	1	1	-	-	1	3	-	-	1
All pollutants	76	10	9	6	6	3	2	5	3	4	11	8	9

"Chemicals" include	Phenols	5
	Formaldehyde	4
	Hydrofluoric Acid	2
	Dye	2
	Feeder	2
		<u>15</u>

DEATHS

There were 601 deaths during 1979, just under the average of the preceding five years - 607. Indeed the average of the last twenty years, including 1979, is 588 so that the number of death occurrences is remarkably stable. Over those twenty years deaths have, of course, increased slightly as the population has increased, but the crude death rate (deaths per 1,000 population) has remained remarkably constant. The twenty year average is 11.9 deaths per 1,000 population - 11.0 in 1979. The corrected death rate is 10.0 in 1979 compared with a twenty year average of 10.4.

There were 8 deaths in the first year of life giving an infant mortality rate of 12.3 per 1,000 live births, lower than this rate in 1978 (15.5) and lower than the 1978 rate in England (13.1).

There were only five early neonatal deaths (occurring in the first month of life) and all occurred in the first seven days of life (early neonatal deaths) so that these two rates are the same, 7.74 per 1,000 live births.

The three stillbirths plus the five early neonatal deaths give a perinatal death rate of 12.23 per 1,000 total births, which compares with 6.87 for 1978: rate for England of 15.4.

It is pleasant to record that there were no maternal deaths for the second year running, a tribute to the quality of obstetric care in the island.

Coding of Deaths.

The International Classification of Diseases 1975 was published as the outcome of the ninth revision of the classification. This ninth revision came into use on January 1st, 1979 and so all coding in this report is in accordance with the new revision.

The revision includes publication, in a separate volume, of the Basic Tabulation List which has taken the place of the old List A in the 1965 edition of the International Classification. List A was a list of 150 causes of morbidity and mortality and has not been used in this series of annual reports. However, the Basic Tabulation List has been used in this report and will become a regular item in subsequent reports. Lacking the fine detail of the three figure classification, it will probably be more revealing to use the Basic Tabulation List for initial comparisons of the experience of one community with another.

MORTALITY EXPERIENCE

Guernsey's mortality experience in 1979 is summarised at Table 5.2. below. It can be examined in more detail subdivided by age group and sex elsewhere in this report.

Deaths by age groups - summary at Appendix V

I.C.D. Basic Tabulation list at Appendix VI

Deaths by age-groups and causes Appendix VII

These tables concern resident deaths only. Non-resident deaths are detailed in Appendix IX and Alderney deaths in Appendix X

Resident Deaths.

As can be seen at a glance from Table 5.2. just over half of all 1979 deaths are ascribed to circulatory diseases. The next largest group is cancer deaths, over one fifth of all deaths for both sexes. Of the remaining $27\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, half are accounted for by respiratory diseases. These three groups therefore account for over five deaths in every six. The detail is in the Appendices listed above.

Tobacco related diseases.

Cancer of the lung again comes out the clear leader among diseases due to malignancy, over four fifths of them males (M:F = 30:7). This is, to a large extent, a preventable disease. This report is being written in 1980, during which the World Health Organisation's watchword is:-

SMOKING OR HEALTH - THE CHOICE IS YOURS.

Indeed it is, so far as lung cancer is concerned, not to mention coronary heart disease, chronic bronchitis - and healthier babies from non-smoking mothers. The message is spreading and the lesson is being learned by those prepared to listen. For those who are not prepared to listen no message is of any avail, however loudly hailed, however often repeated - but, the choice is theirs. Freedom of choice is a precious privilege and one can only hope that more and more people will exercise that opportunity wisely.

Among respiratory diseases chronic bronchitis predominates in the under 75's - four times as many men as women (M:F = 17:4) and among the circulatory diseases fatal coronary heart disease affects almost twice the number of men (M:F = 43:23).

During the year the combined Health Authorities of the Channel Islands reached agreement with the Tobacco Advisory Council on the detail of introducing warnings into cigarette advertising. Let the word 'agreement' be emphasised. Here is no dragooning, dictatorship nor heavy-handed legislation. Common sense guided agreement - even among those who have a vested interest in cigarette advertising.

The result is a very modest reminder, on cigarette packets and cigarette advertising generally.

WARNING - CIGARETTES CAN HARM HEALTH

just to remind cigarette smokers that the choice is theirs - smoking or health. It will take about a year before the warning agreement is fully implemented. Meanwhile some cigarette packages and some advertisements may not comply; but surely it is not necessary to wait until uniformity is achieved; for someone that could be to late.

The Tables (5.4 to 5.7. inclusive) which follow amplify records in recent years of cancer - all forms 1961 to 1979, cancer of the trachea, bronchus and lung 1961 to 1979 and cancer of the breast, Guernsey women 1974 to 1979, together with some comparisons with mainland experience. Table 5.8. illustrates an apparent pattern in the incidence of large bowel cancer in recent years.

Table . 5.1.

1979

RESIDENT DEATHS by month of occurrence and age-groupMEN

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	T
Under				1	2						1		4
1													
2													
3													
4													
5-9													
10-14													
15-19			1	1	1			1			1		5
20-24				1				1	1				3
25-29				1									1
30-34		1											1
35-39	1												1
40-44					1					1			2
45-49	1		1	2	2		1		1				8
50-54	3	2	2	2	1	3			1	2	1	1	18
55-59	3	-	2	3	1	2	1			1	1	3	17
60-64	2	1	2	1	2		1	2	1	5	1	4	22
65-69	2	2	5	5	8	9	3	4	3	4	2	4	51
70-74	5	1	4	3	2	7	5	4	2	6	4	3	46
75-79	6	6	2	7	1	4	4	5	1	4	10	7	57
80-84	1	2	5	4	1	1	1	3	4	2	4	4	32
85-89	2	5	7		2	1	2	2			1	3	25
90-94		1	2		2					2	2	1	10
95+				1	1						1		3
TOTALS	26	21	33	32	27	27	18	22	14	27	29	30	306

Table .5.1.

1979

RESIDENT DEATHS by month of occurrence and age-groupWOMEN

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	T
Under				1	2			1					4
1													
2													
3													
4													
5-9									1				1
10-14													
15-19											1		1
20-24									1				1
25-29								1					1
30-34													
35-39					1	1							2
40-44			1		1								2
45-49		1								2	2		5
50-54	1				1					1			3
55-59			2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	2		13
60-64		1	1	4	1		3	1	2	1	1	1	16
65-69	2	2	1	5	1		3	1	3		3	1	22
70-74	2	2	5		2	2	3	1	3	2	2	6	30
75-79	2	1	5	8	6	7	4	2	2	4	5	5	51
80-84	5	2	5	8	5	3	3	2	2	2	5	6	48
85-89	4	3	7	5	4	4	4	4	4	6	3	5	53
90-94	3	4	1	5	4	1	1	1		3	4	1	28
95+	1		4	1	1		2	2	1		1	1	14
TOTALS	20	16	32	38	30	21	24	17	20	22	29	26	295

Table 5.2. Some causes of Death with their rates per 1,000 population and percentage of total deaths.

	No. of deaths			Rate per 1,000 Population			% of all deaths		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
NEOPLASMS	65	64	129	2.47	2.27	2.36	21.2	21.7	21.5
Cesophagus	2	3	5	0.08	0.11	0.09	0.7	1.0	0.8
Stomach	3	4	7	0.11	0.14	0.13	1.0	1.4	1.2
Rectum, rectosigmoid junction and anus	5	4	9	0.19	0.14	0.16	1.6	1.4	1.5
Trachea, bronchus and lung	30	7	37	1.14	0.25	0.68	9.8	2.4	6.2
Breast	-	9	9	-	0.32	0.16	-	3.1	1.5
Prostate	7	-	7	0.27	-	0.13	2.3	-	1.2
All other sites	18	37	55	0.68	1.31	1.00	5.9	12.5	9.2
CIRCULATORY DISEASES	156	151	307	5.92	5.35	5.62	51.0	51.2	51.1
Hypertensive heart disease	4	10	14	0.15	0.35	0.26	1.3	3.4	2.3
Myocardial infarction	43	23	66	1.63	0.82	1.21	14.1	7.8	11.0
Heart failure	7	19	26	0.27	0.67	0.48	2.3	6.4	4.3
Occlusion of cerebral arteries	7	21	28	0.27	0.74	0.51	2.3	7.1	4.7
Atherosclerosis	7	10	17	0.27	0.35	0.31	2.3	3.4	2.8
All other circulatory	88	68	156	3.34	2.41	2.86	28.8	23.1	26.0
RESPIRATORY DISEASES	48	36	84	1.82	1.28	1.54	15.7	12.2	14.0
Bronchopneumonia organism unspecified	12	16	28	0.46	0.57	0.51	3.9	5.4	4.7
Influenza	3	7	10	0.11	0.25	0.18	1.0	2.4	1.7
Chronic bronchitis	17	4	21	0.64	0.14	0.38	5.6	1.4	3.5
All other respiratory diseases	16	9	25	0.61	0.32	0.46	5.2	3.1	4.2

(Table 5.2 continued)

DIGESTIVE DISEASES	5	11	16	0.19	0.39	0.29	1.6	3.7	2.7
Gastric ulcer	1	1	2	0.04	0.04	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis ...	-	3	3	-	0.11	0.05	-	1.0	0.5
Gastrointestinal haemorrhage	1	3	4	0.04	0.11	0.07	0.3	1.0	0.7
All other digestive diseases	3	4	7	0.11	0.14	0.13	1.0	1.4	1.2
ACCIDENTS, POISONINGS AND VIOLENCE	14	7	21	0.53	0.25	0.38	4.6	2.4	3.5
Motor vehicle accidents	3	1	4	0.11	0.04	0.07	1.0	0.3	0.7
Suicides	4	4	8	0.15	0.14	0.15	1.3	1.4	1.3
All other accidents	7	2	9	0.27	0.07	0.16	2.3	0.7	1.5
ALL OTHER CAUSES INCLUDING SENILITY	18	26	44	0.68	0.92	0.80	5.9	8.8	7.3
Senility	2	8	10	0.08	0.28	0.18	0.7	2.7	1.7
All other causes	16	18	34	0.61	0.64	0.62	5.2	6.1	5.7

This table records Guernsey's 1979 mortality experience under six broad headings, with some of the more significant sub-headings within each group.

TABLE 5.3.

Group I - Infective and Parasitic Diseases.

I.C.D. Codes	74		75		76		77		78		Average 74 - 78	1979		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
001-139	2	1	3	-	3	2	1	3	2	1	2	1	-	1

The single death in 1979 was due to septicaemia.

Group II - Neoplasms.

Table 5.4. Some Cancers 1974 - 1979.

I.C.D Codes	74		75		76		77		78		Average 74 - 78		1979	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
150	1	-	1	1	4	4	3	6	4	3	3	-	2	3
151	6	5	8	5	10	8	12	4	5	-	8	4	3	4
152-154	16	13	6	10	6	7	8	10	7	14	9	11	9	15
157	-	3	1	2	5	-	4	3	1	1	2	2	2	1
161	1	-	1	1	1	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
162	22	8	25	7	22	6	34	6	28	6	26	7	30	7
174	-	9	-	15	-	9	-	12	-	10	-	11	-	9
180-183	-	9	-	6	-	11	-	11	-	12	-	10	-	10
185	5	-	13	-	5	-	8	-	6	-	7	-	7	-
188	-	3	1	2	5	-	4	3	1	1	2	2	1	2
204-207	2	5	3	1	3	4	4	1	1	1	3	2	2	1
+ All Cancer Deaths at all ages	69	68	77	65	70	69	98	60	71	60	77	64	65	64
	137		142		139		158		131		141		129	

See note(ii) + See note (i)

Notes:

(i) The figures at the foot of each column are not totals of the figures above but the total of all cancer deaths at all ages for the given year.

(ii) Description of I.C.D. Codes:

150	Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus
151	Malignant neoplasm of stomach
152-154	Malignant neoplasm of intestine (including rectum)
157	Malignant neoplasm of pancreas
161	Malignant neoplasm of larynx
162	Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung.
174	Malignant neoplasm of breast
180-183	Malignant neoplasm of uterus, cervix uteri and adnexae
185	Malignant neoplasm of prostate
204-207	Leukaemia.

TABLE. 5.5.

MORTALITY - CANCER (all forms) 1961 - 1979

Deaths by age and sex rates per thousand resident population.

Year	PERSONS		MALE		FEMALE	
	Deaths	Rate/ 1,000	Deaths	Rate/ 1,000	Deaths	Rate/ 1,000
1961	98	2.23	40	1.89	58	2.54
62	117	2.62	62	2.88	55	2.37
63	100	2.20	60	2.75	40	1.70
64	100	2.17	51	2.30	49	2.05
65	104	2.22	65	2.89	39	1.61
66	127	2.68	72	3.15	55	2.23
67	114	2.37	68	2.94	46	1.84
68	124	2.54	69	2.94	55	2.17
69	121	2.44	63	2.64	58	2.26
1970	91	1.81	59	2.44	32	1.23
71	149	2.93	88	3.59	61	2.31
72	131	2.55	74	2.99	57	2.13
73	129	2.48	65	2.60	64	2.37
74	137	2.61	69	2.72	68	2.50
75	142	2.67	77	3.01	65	2.37
76	139	2.60	70	2.70	69	2.49
77	158	2.91	98	3.74	60	2.14
78	131	2.41	71	2.71	60	2.14
79	129	2.36	65	2.47	64	2.37

TABLE 5.6.

MORTALITY - Cancer of Trachea, Bronchus and Lung. 1961 to 1979.

Guernsey deaths and rates per million resident population, compared with rates per million published for England and Wales. (England and Wales data from O.P.C.S. Quarterly publication "Population Trends").

(Rate/M = Rate per million.)

Year	P E R S O N S			M A L E			F E M A L E		
	Deaths	Rate/M Guernsey	Rate/M E & W	Deaths	Rate/M Guernsey	Rate/M E & W	Deaths	Rate/M Guernsey	Rate/M E & W
1961	12	318		11	520	869	3	131	139
62	28	626		22	1,023	893	6	259	144
63	28	617		27	1,237	907	1	43	151
64	19	412		15	677	930	4	167	159
65	22	470		22	978	960	0	-	168
66	29	611		20	876	969	9	365	177
67	26	540		24	1,036	1,002	2	80	188
68	21	430		18	766	1,012	3	118	198
69	23	464		20	839	1,040	3	117	202
1970	20	398		18	745	1,045	2	77	214
71	39	766		36	1,470	1,067	3	114	228
72	37	719	646	31	1,252	1,080	6	225	234
73	32	615	654	26	1,038	1,088	6	223	243
74	30	571	670	22	869	1,105	8	294	262
75	32	603	668	25	976	1,090	7	255	269
76	28	522	682	22	849	1,110	6	216	265
77	40	737	690	34	1,297	1,120	6	214	290
78	34	626	700	28	1,067	1,120	6	214	301
79	37	678	700	30	1,138	1,120	7	248	*

* Not yet available.

The rate among Guernsey males can be seen to be frequently above the rate for England and Wales, (8 times) Except in 1962, 64, 66 and 1974, the rates among Guernsey women are lower than the England and Wales rates.

TABLE. 5.7.

CANCER OF BREAST - GUERNSEY WOMEN 1974 - 1979
by age groupings, with rates and mainland comparison.

Year	Under 40	40-59	60 and over	Total	Rate per 1,000	England & Wales per 1,000
1974	-	1	8	9	0.33	0.45
1975	-	7	8	15	0.55	0.46
1976	-	4	5	9	0.32	0.47
1977	-	5	7	12	0.43	0.47
1978	-	1	9	10	0.36	0.47
1979	1	2	6	9	0.32	*

* Rate for England not yet available.

Except for 1975 the Guernsey rate is consistently lower than that for England and Wales. The averages for these six years are:-

Guernsey	0.385	per 1,000 female population.
± England & Wales	0.464	" " " "

± Average of five years.

An examination of Table 5.8 shows an interesting, but unexplained pattern occurring in the incidence of deaths from cancer of the large bowel. (I.C.D. codes 153 and 154) The annual average of the eight years 1971 to 1978 is 19 deaths. This suddenly increased in 1974 to 29, an increase of 53%, entirely due to a sudden doubling of male deaths from these cancers in that year. 1975 and 1976 show lower than average rates, but since then there has been a steady increase, this time due to a rise in female deaths from these causes.

This information is simply recorded and no explanation offered. Indeed, in a community of only some 55,000 the likelihood is that this pattern is quite fortuitous and without real significance.

TABLE: 5.8.

Guernsey I.C.D. codes 153, 154 (Large bowel cancer) 1971 - 1979 Deaths.

	DEATHS			DEATHS % ALL CANCER			DEATHS % ALL DEATHS.		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1971	6	12	18	6.8	19.7	12.1	1.9	3.7	2.8
1972	9	10	19	12.2	17.5	14.5	3.0	3.6	3.3
1973	9	10	19	13.9	15.6	14.7	2.9	3.5	3.2
1974	16	13	29	23.2	19.1	21.2	5.4	4.2	4.8
1975	6	10	16	7.8	15.4	11.3	1.7	3.5	2.5
1976	5	6	11	7.1	8.7	7.9	2.3	2.0	1.8
1977	8	10	18	8.2	16.7	11.4	2.6	3.3	2.9
1978	7	14	21	9.9	23.3	16.0	2.6	4.7	3.7
Average of 8 years.	8.3	10.6	18.9	11.1	17.0	13.6	2.8	5.0	3.1
1979	7	15	22	10.8	23.4	17.1	2.3	5.1	3.7

Group III - Endocrine, Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases
and Immunity Disorders.

TABLE 5.9.

I.D.C. Code.	74		75		76		77		78		Average 74 - 78		1979	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
250	3	5	-	1	-	3	3	3	2	3	1.6	3.0	2	2
244	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
240-279	3	5	2	1	2	3	3	3	2	3	2.4	3.0	2	3

I.C.D. Code:

244 Acquired hypothyroidism

250 Diabetes mellitus

240-279 All codes in this group.

Group IV - Disease of Blood and Blood-forming Organs.

TABLE 5.10.

I.D.C. Code.	74		75		76		77		78		Average 74 - 78		1979	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
280	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	1	3	0.6	1.2	1	2

I.C.D. Code:

280 - 289 - Anaemias - various.

Group V - Mental Disorders.

TABLE 5.11.

I.C.D. Code.	74		75		76		77		78		Average 74 - 78		1979	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
290-315	2	1	-	2	-	1	3	3	1	2	1.2	1.8	2	1

Group VI - Diseases of the Nervous System & Sense Organs.

TABLE 5.12.

I.C.D. Code.	74		75		76		77		78		Average 74 - 78		1979	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
330-345	3	3	1	2	3	1	4	1	2	0	2.6	1.4	5	5

I.C.D. Code:

See Appendix VII for 1979 detail.

Group VII - Diseases of the Circulatory System.

The next group, circulatory diseases, together account for more than half of all deaths in 1979 (307 out of 601). Within the group deaths from raised blood pressure, coronary disease and strokes make up a striking majority. These are examined in more detail in Table 5.13. below and again in Table 5.14. which follows.

TABLE 5.13.

Deaths from hypertension, "coronaries" and "strokes" 1974 - 1979.

I.C.D. Code.	74		75		76		77		78		Average 74 - 78		1979	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
400-404	2	16	6	5	8	6	10	15	6	2	6	9	6	11
410-414	80	43	84	47	77	61	65	60	72	68	76	56	78	54
430-438	32	52	43	43	27	56	37	63	26	50	33	53	33	39
All Codes.	146	173	181	149	141	174	143	174	128	166	148	167	156	151

I.C.D. Codes:

400-404 Hypertensive heart disease ("Blood pressure")
 410-414 Ischaemic heart disease ("Coronaries")
 430-438 Cerebrovascular disease ("Strokes")
 All All I.C.D. codes in Group VII (390-459)

Table 5.14. which follows indicates the high proportion of all circulatory system deaths, and indeed of all deaths, which these three categories alone represent.

TABLE 5.14.

Deaths from hypertension, "coronaries" and "strokes" as proportions of all circulatory system deaths and of all deaths, all causes 1974 - 1979.

I.C.D. Codes 400-404, 410-414 and 430-438 together	1974		1975		1976		1977		1978		1979	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	%		%		%		%		%		%	
As % all deaths all ages	38	35	38	33	37	40	36	45	38	42	38	35
As % all Group VII deaths	78	64	73	64	79	71	78	79	81	72	75	69
Above codes, both sexes	%		%		%		%		%		%	
As % all deaths all ages	37		36		39		41		40		37	
As % all Group VII deaths	71		69		75		79		76		72	

GROUP VIII - Diseases of the Respiratory System 1974-1979

TABLE 5.15.

I.C.D. Codes.	74		75		76		77		78		Average 74 - 78		1979	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
470-2	5	2	15	6	6	1	3	4	-	-	5.8	2.6	-	-
485	10	11	11	11	14	14	10	11	9	15	10.8	12.4	12	16
491,492	19	3	19	1	19	6	18	3	11	4	17.2	3.4	22	4
All	37	28	52	25	46	26	37	31	29	27	40.2	27.4	48	36

Codes 470-2 Influenza
 485 Bronchopneumonia, unspecified
 491-492 Chronic bronchitis and emphysema
 All All I.C.D. Codes in Group VIII (460-519)

Male predominance in deaths due to chronic bronchitis and emphysema (both tobacco related diseases) is clearly marked.

Groups IX to XVI inclusive account for only 22 deaths (3.7% of all 1979 deaths) and these are sufficiently recorded at Appendix VII

However, the Basic Tabulation List has been applied to the years 1974 to 1978 (although it was not itself introduced until January 1979) in order to make a comparative survey of selected external causes of injuries, poisoning and accidental deaths. This produces the table below.

TABLE 5.16.

Deaths due to some violent or accidental causes 1974 - 1979.

BTL CODE	1974		1975		1976		1977		1978		1979		I.C.D. Codes
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
E471	3	1	7	1	7	2	2	1	5	2	3	1	E810-819
E473	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	E830-838
E48	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	E850-869
E50	2	2	2	2	-	-	4	2	3	-	2	2	E880-888
E51	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	E890-899
E521	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	E910
E54	2	3	-	1	1	1	3	-	3	2	4	3	E950-959
E55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	E960-969
E560	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	E980-989
All above codes	10	6	13	5	12	4	11	5	18	4	12	7	

Explanation of Basic Tabulation List Codes.

E471 Motor vehicle traffic accidents
 E473 Water transport accidents
 E48 Accidental poisoning
 E50 Accidental falls
 E51 Accidents caused by fire or flames
 E521 Accidental drowning and submersion
 E54 Suicide and self inflicted injury
 E55 Homicide
 E560 Injury undetermined whether accidentally or purposely inflicted.

A rise in the number of deaths ascribed to suicide is shown from 1975 to 1979. Deaths due to motor transport accidents are lower than 1978 and below the average of the years 1974 - 1978 - 6.2 deaths. Deaths from accidental falls remain very consistent.

Table 6.1

CREMATIONS

A total of 271 cremations took place in 1979. This includes 10 requested from elsewhere. The proportion of total resident deaths disposal remains at 43%, or 3 in 7, as in 1978.

Year	Cremations Guernsey	*Cremation Requests	Cremations (Guernsey) as a Proportion of Resident Deaths
1970	177	7	29.0 per cent
1971	212	5	33.0 " "
1972	213	4	37.0 " "
1973	206	4	35.0 " "
1974	218	8	36.0 " "
1975	222	12	35.0 " "
1976	223	12	37.0 " "
1977	260	12	42.0 " "
1978	246	9	43.0 " "
1979	261	10	43.0 " "

* Cremation Requests are requests for cremations at the Guernsey crematorium for persons other than Guernsey residents.

These figures are not included in columns 2 or 4.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Altogether 117 notifications of infectious diseases were received in 1979, almost a quarter of them due to food poisoning. Most of these cases were centred on a single kitchen and intensive investigation failed to identify the source beyond all doubt. A carrier among the seasonal staff was suspected and strength is lent to this by the fact that all cases ceased with the departure of the seasonal staff. In fact the outbreak was brought under control quite swiftly from the point of view of new cases occurring, but those affected were slow to clear. Most cases were mild, but two were acutely ill for a short time.

Almost sixty per cent of notifications involved whooping cough, the inevitable result of a reduced acceptability among parents of protection for their children from this disease. That resistance stemmed from a single television presentation, which was needlessly alarmist in its programme on whooping cough protection, some years ago. Intensive sifting of all the evidence by a committee of medical men of world eminence has put the picture straight again, but, alas, safety is not news and the balance of opinion will probably take several more years to reach equilibrium.

Table 7.1. gives details of how notifications were received during the year. Table 7.2. records the numbers of certain immunisations notified as given and demands on the Public Health Department for materials for these injections. Table 7.3. gives some details of some immunisations carried out in the Department.

TABLE 7.1. INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED BY DISEASE AND MONTH OF OCCURRENCE 1979

The following notifiable diseases were reported during the year 1979

Disease 1979	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Pertussis	69	3	-	2	1	5	9	18	7	16	8	-	-
P.T.B.	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	28	1	-	2	-	-	4	5	7	5	-	3	1
Scarlet Fever	5	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Hepatitis	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Chicken Pox	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningitis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Measles	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
Mumps	5	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
TOTALS	117	4	4	4	4	8	14	24	15	23	11	5	1

Table 7.2

IMMUNISATION PROTECTION 1974 - 19781974

Injections given	Triple vaccine	821	Total 1,580
	Dip/tet vaccine	759	

Vaccine drawn for 1974	Triple vaccine 5ml	177
	Dip/tet vaccine 5ml	170

1975

Injections given	Triple vaccine	634	Total 1,549
	Dip/tet vaccine	915	

Vaccine drawn for 1975	Triple vaccine 5ml	102
	Dip/tet vaccine 5ml	193

1976

Injections given	Triple vaccine	728	Total 1,581
	Dip/tet vaccine	853	

Vaccine drawn for 1976	Triple vaccine 5ml	119
	Dip/tet vaccine 5ml	186

1977

Injections given	Triple vaccine	552	Total 1,357
	Dip/tet vaccine	805	

Vaccine drawn for 1977	Triple vaccine 5ml	104
	Dip/tet vaccine 5ml	132

1978

Injections given	Triple vaccine	540	Total 1,156
	Dip/tet vaccine	616	

Vaccine drawn for 1978	Triple vaccine 5ml	107
	Dip/tet vaccine 5ml	174

Triple vaccine protects against diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough. Dip/tet - as its name suggests, protects against diphtheria and tetanus only. The resistance to triple vaccine can clearly be seen to have commenced in 1975.

ACCIDENTAL POISONING OF CHILDREN 1979.

As in 1978 sixteen children were admitted to the Princess Elizabeth Hospital due to known or suspected poisoning, eleven boys and five girls. Half were due to children obtaining and swallowing medicines in tablet or capsule form, and two more drank cough medicine. Two found poison in plant life and two swallowed insecticide. A six year old experimented with the taste of alcohol and a wax polish aerosol adversely affected a one year old.

Sixteen is a low figure by comparison with some earlier years when twice this number, and more, required admission to hospital. Nevertheless, the 1979 cases involving medicines, alcohol and insecticide should all be regarded as preventable - leaving only three that were true accidents. Twelve children were under the age of five years old, emphasizing once more the vulnerability of the toddler, to whom all the world is new.

Table 8.1. compares the incidence, quarter by quarter with 1978 and Table 8.2. gives the details of age, sex and nature of poison.

Table 7.3.

NUMBER AND NATURE OF IMMUNISATIONS PROVIDED AT LUKIS HOUSE (EXCLUDING SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICES B.C.G. AND RUBELLA).

1979.

Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	17
Influenza	...	...	...	...	477
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	80
Rabies	...	...	...	...	4
Smallpox vaccinations	.	...	...	...	58
Typhoid	...	...	...	...	13
Yellow Fever	...	...	...	...	2

651

Table .8.1

ACCIDENTAL POISONING - CHILDREN

	M	F	Monthly Total	Quarterly Total & to date	M	F	Monthly Total	Quarterly Total & to date
Jan	1	-	1	3/3	-	1	1	2/2
Feb	-	2	2		1	-	1	
Mar	-	-	-		-	-	-	
Apr	-	-	-	6/9	2	-	2	4/6
May	2	2	4		1	-	1	
June	1	1	2		1	-	1	
July	2	-	2	2/11	-	1	1	4/10
Aug	-	-	-		1	-	1	
Sept	-	-	-		1	1	2	
Oct	3	-	3	5/16	-	-	-	6/16
Nov	1	-	1		2	3	5	
Dec	1	-	1		1	-	1	
TOTALS	11	5	16		10	6	16	

Table. 8.2.

Accidental Poisoning - Children by age, sex, and nature of poison.

POISON	Total all ages		1979 Total		1		2		3		4		6		7		13	
	M F				M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F	
	M	F			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Tablets	4	3	7		1	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Capsules	1	-	1		1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Liquids</u>																		
Alcohol	1	-	1		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Cough Mixture	2	-	2		-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insecticide	1	1	2		-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wax Aerosol Furniture Polish	1	-	1		1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Seeds/Berries</u>																		
Laburnam Pods	-	1	1		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vetch	1	-	1		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
TOTALS	11	5	16		3	-	3	2	2	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	2

COMMUNITY NURSING

General Visiting.

A look at Table 9.1. shows that 'general visits' increased by nearly 11% on 1978 figures and that 84% of all these visits involved persons over 65 years of age.

This increase was achieved despite the misfortunes of long-term sickness among community nurses mentioned in the commencing pages of this report. However, by the end of 1979 a small increase in establishment enabled better cover to be arranged, especially in those cases making excessive demands on the physical strength of a single visiting nurse. Double visits became possible so that two nurses could share the work required in cases requiring this. In this way it is hoped to avoid the development of "nurse's back" to which community nurses, working alone, are more prone than most.

Changes were also made in communications, making use of more electronic paging devices and simplifying "on call" procedures. The facility of being able to call nurses while they are on their rounds has resulted not only in a swifter response but also a reduction in wasted mileage.

Two full-time Sisters attended the Naidex Conference organised by the Royal Association for Disability and Rehabilitation, which was also the scene of an excellent Aids for the Disabled Exhibition. One also took this opportunity of attending Dr. Allen's Clinic for the treatment of venous ulceration at Battersea and, with two staff so trained, it is hoped to start a varicose ulcer clinic at Lukis House next year.

TABLE 9.1.

COMMUNITY NURSING - GUERNSEY - 1979
GENERAL VISITS - compared with 1978

DISTRICT	GENERAL VISITS		TOTAL VISITS	VISITS TO PERSONS OVER 65YRS	% OVER 65YRS
	MEDICAL ¹ VISITS	SURGICAL ² VISITS			
COUNTRY (EAST) (1978)	4,710 (4,059)	710 (1,022)	5,420 (5,081)	4,522 (4,622)	83.4 (90.9)
COUNTRY (WEST)	5,086 (4,049)	711 (382)	5,797 (4,431)	4,584 (3,488)	79.1 (78.7)
VALE & ST.SAMP'S (1978)	7,195 (7,318)	2,752 (2,425)	9,947 (9,743)	8,072 (7,865)	81.2 (80.7)
ST.PETER PORT (1978)	7,810 (6,576)	1,010 (1,204)	8,820 (7,780)	7,505 (6,793)	85.1 (87.3)
ALL DISTRICTS (1978)	24,801 (22,002)	5,183 (5,033)	29,984 (27,035)	24,683 (22,768)	83.1 (84.2)
1979 increase	+ 12.7%	+ 3.0%	+ 10.9%	+ 8.4%	-

Notes: 1. "Medical" includes tuberculosis, all forms.

2. "Surgical" includes miscellaneous visits and "no access" visits.

Midwifery

Staff changes, already alluded to, resulted in an increase in the number of in-date midwives from two to three, in increase in State Certificated Midwives from six to seven and the loss of both part-time S.C.M.'s. Our two emergency midwives proved the ideal combination for covering the very erratic pattern of midwifery case-work, particularly in the South, while the relief midwives were occupied, often for months together, making up for the long-term spells of sickness.

Island coverage for midwifery is divided into three areas, not four. These are North, Town and South. The increase in State Enrolled Nurses and auxilliary staff in the autumn made it easier for the Town and North midwives to concentrate on post-natal visiting in their areas, with occasional week-end visits in the South. The picture in the South (equivalent to Country East and Country West) was different, the Sisters there being responsible only for general nursing visits. Post-natal visits were shared between a relief S.C.M. and the emergency reliefs, who took the brunt of the work-load. In fact the arrangement worked very well, but left little margin for the unexpected. We count ourselves very lucky in having someone like Sister Le Tissier, whose readiness to work irregular hours in order to meet varying demands made the scheme feasible.

There were no deliveries at home in 1979 or 1978. Table 9.2. shows how midwifery visiting compared in these two years.

TABLE. 9. 2.

Mothers visited at home after delivery in hospital

	1979	1978	1979	1978
Within 2 days	7	(11)	1.2%	(2.4%)
3 - 7 days	388	(279)	68.1%	(59.5%)
8 or more days	175	(177)	30.7%	(37.7%)
Miscarriages	0	(2)	0.0%	(0.4%)
Totals	570	(469)	100.0%	(100.0%)

In 1978 hospital based midwives visited 51 mothers in the Country district until the end of March. This brings the total visited from (469) to (520). The proportion of mothers discharged from hospital between 3 and 7 days after delivery shows a noticeable increase each year since 1975.

TABLE . 9.3.

Number of visits: (1978 in brackets)

Ante-natal visits to HOME booked cases	2*	(0)
Ante-natal visits to HOSPITAL booked cases	260	(265)
Post-natal visits to HOME booked cases	0	(0)
Post-natal visits to HOSPITAL booked cases	2,659	(2,154)
Visits following miscarriage	0	(22)
"No access" visits	222	(293)
Total visits	3,143	(2,938) ^o

* but not delivered at home.

^o includes 204 visits by hospital based midwives between 1st January and 31st March 1978. 1979 visits represent an increase of almost 7% on 1978 visits.

TABLE. 9.4.

breaks these visits down according to the area in which they were made, the number of patients in each area and compares these figures with 1978.

<u>Area</u>	<u>Mothers</u>	<u>Total Visits</u>
TOWN 1978	181 (166)	965 (851) ^a
NORTH 1978	179 (160)	1,048 (1,104) ^b
SOUTH 1978	210 (194)	1,130 ^c (983) ^d
ALL AREAS 1978	570 (520)	3,143 (2,938) ^e

a Not including 94 visits to other areas.

b Not including 68 visits to other areas.

c Includes 97 visits made by Town (91) and North (6) midwives in area South.

d Not including 69 visits to other areas.

e Includes 204 visits by hospital based midwives in the first three months of 1978.

THE SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

My thanks are due once again to Doctor Strickland and Doctor Cambridge for maintaining the Special Treatment clinics throughout the year. Doctor Strickland's report appears at Appendix XII (males) and XIII (females).

Total new cases attending during 1978 were up by almost 21% on the 1978 first attendances, from 169 to 204. Three cases in five are in the age group 20 to 29 years and one case in every three is a hotel employee. A slightly higher ratio of all cases occurred among residents (36.8%) but the ratios differ in the male and female clinics. Resident attendances in the female clinic were only slightly more than 1 in 6 (17%) whereas in the male clinic residents comprised nearer one half of all attendances (45%).

The increase in new cases was due more to the female clinic (21, or 57% more than 1978) than the male clinic (14, or 11% more than 1978).

There were no cases under the age of sixteen, but 42 (1 in 5) occur in the 16 - 19 year age group, 19 (1 in 3) among female new cases and 23 (almost 1 in 6) among male new cases.

The detail of these figures can be examined at Appendices XII and XIII.

A further 13 cases were identified by the Pathological Laboratory, 2 of syphilis (both males) and 11 of gonorrhoea. Of this series 11 were males and only 2 females. The largest group, 5, were in the 20 - 29 year age group. No details are known of residential status or occupation in this series.

<u>AGE GROUP</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>
Under 20 years	2	-
Over 20 years	5	1
30-39 years	1	-
40+ years	1	-
Age unknown	2	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTALS	11	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>

THE MISUSE OF DRUGS LEGISLATION - LICENCES

On June 18th, 1976 the Medical Officer of Health became responsible for issuing import licences for drugs controlled by The Misuse of Drugs (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law 1974. These licences allow the importation of medicinal preparations by pharmacists and hospitals. Table 9.1. shows the number of licences issued each year.

NUMBER OF LICENCES ISSUED - JUNE 1976 - DECEMBER 1979

1976	-	40	(June 1st to 31st December)
1977	-	90	
1978	-	89	
1979	-	82	
Total	-	<u>301</u>	

No useful purpose is served by listing the various preparations imported and their quantities. It is sufficient to say that the pattern is a very constant one, with a level of demand consistent with careful medical practice, and that very detailed records are maintained of every licence transacted. The cooperation of the Guernsey Customs and Immigration Department is greatly appreciated and here acknowledged.

REPORT OF MR. J.M. BAIRDS, CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR,
FOR THE YEAR 1979.

INTRODUCTION

The year proved traumatic for the Public Health Inspectorate. With the retirement of Mr. John Ball (Chief Public Health Inspector for over 15 years); the departure of Mr. Colin Hardie, Public Health Inspector, at the end of May; and the vacant post (unfilled since 1977) the remaining inspectors were hard pressed to deal with the complaints and problems received by the department. All routine inspections (food hygiene etc.) had to be suspended whilst the inspectors dealt solely with complaints. I am happy to state that all queries and complaints were dealt with although, in some cases, evening and weekend work was involved.

Fortunately the three vacancies within the department were filled by October. By the end of the year the routine work was almost back to normal and we were looking forward to the appointment of a local student public health inspector in January 1980.

I would like to express my thanks and gratitude to the new inspectors who worked extremely hard and diligently, without complaint (one inspector working until midnight on his second day), in an endeavour to get things back to normal. I am pleased to say that they have adapted well to Island life and are well liked by their colleagues.

The premature retirement, due to ill health, of Mr. Ball in March came as a shock to his colleagues. He was a great 'character' and his wealth of knowledge and experience is not easily replaced. I wish him a long and happy retirement.

The resignation of Colin Hardie was also a blow to the department. As well as a colleague he became a staunch personal friend. I wish him, his wife and family good luck and every success in North Wales.

The staffing shortages encountered during the year necessitated a review of office procedure.

The inspectors, being in close contact with the general public, are often requested for advice or assistance on matters which cannot be regarded as 'public health'. Whilst being happy to try and help with the telephone enquiries (an exercise in good public relations) those matters which need no further action by the department are no longer recorded. As rapid advances in science and technology put ever increasing strain on the environment, the range and complexities of complaints and routine work naturally expands due to increasing public awareness and concern. This strain is also felt by the inspectorate and it is essential to reduce 'office time' to an absolute minimum. The streamlining of general office administration has increased the time available for the inspectors to deal with complaints and routine inspections.

STATISTICS

The number of recorded complaints (general and food control) totalled 1446.

CLASSIFIED INSPECTIONS AND VISITS - FOOD CONTROL SECTION

	1979	1978
Hotels/Guest Houses	221	351
Self Catering Accommodation	4	-
Restaurants/Cafes, etc.	137	331
Take-away Food Shops	5	-
Canteens	2	9
Beau Sejour Leisure Centre	12	-
Hospital Catering	1	-
Outside Catering	3	-

Conference Catering	4	-
Bakehouses	20	41
Confectioners (Bakery)	4	25
Public Houses	9	33
Grocers	61	162
Greengrocers (General)	1	
Greengrocers (Wholesale)	2	16
Greengrocers (States Market)	1	
Confectioners (Ice Cream/Sweets)	1	-
Butchers (Retail)	31	87
Butchers (Wholesale)	10	
Fishmongers (Retail)	4	8
Fish and Chip Shops	11	21
Mobile Vehicles (Food)	16	29
Wholesale/Storage Depots	20	46
Kiosks (Beach etc.)	-	28
Food Factories	15	32
Vending Machines/Sites	4	-
States Markets	2	6
States Slaughterhouse	9	15
States Dairy	1	-
Milk Depots/Retailers	-	14
Milk Rejection Investigations	1	-
Dairy Farms	13	35
Registrations (Food and Drugs Law)	5	10
Examination of Food	83	52
Food Surrender	312	179
Supervision Destruction of Surrendered Food	93	65
Food Consumer Complaints	101	84
Food Complaints - Other Visits	105	218
Samples - Food	67	108
Samples - Milk	6	2
Samples - Ice Cream	21	78
Samples - Swabs	39	-
Food Poisoning - Investigations	49	71
Food Poisoning - Other Visits	383	560
Plans Inspected (Food Premises)	10	-
Visits with Other Departments	89	16
Lectures (Food Hygiene)	7	8
Non-classified Visits	780	1026

FOOD POISONING

There were 26 cases of food poisoning notified by medical practitioners during the year (59) in 1978) - these mainly occurring during the summer months. A further 23 cases were found during the ensuing investigations. Many were isolated incidents, but unfortunately there was an outbreak at a hotel of an identical strain of organism to that occurring at the same hotel in 1978.

It was first thought that a member of staff returning for a second year was a healthy carrier, (although by the end of the 1978 season all staff had been cleared here or by public health departments in the United Kingdom) but stringent checks on all staff from the time of the first notification and continuing at the end of the year have been unable to confirm this theory, all tests proving negative from September onwards. Checks and tests will be extended throughout the 1980 season.

Six members of the general public were found to be affected but fortunately any further public involvement was prevented - the outbreak being contained amongst the staff. All affected food handlers were excluded from work for the season and assigned non-food handling duties.

No evidence of the source of the infection was found in the many food and water samples and swabs taken regularly for examination.

FOOD COMPLAINTS

101 complaints were received; all were resolved without resort to formal action. (84 in 1978)

Samples submitted for Bacteriological Examination

147 samples were taken during the year, summarised as follows:

Food	29
Milk	2
Water	54
Ice Cream	21
Swabs	39
Other	2

Samples submitted for Chemical Examination

60 samples were taken as routine; 'on request' or 'following complaint' as follows:

Food	38
Milk	4
Water	17
Other	1

Foodstuffs voluntarily surrendered during 1979.

The food surrendered included:

Meat - tinned	- 2462 lbs
- fresh/frozen	- 17290 lbs
- products	- 2183 lbs

Fruit and Vegetables - 4445 lbs
224 tins

Cheese and Butter - 1109 lbs

Frozen Foods - 27676 items

Miscellaneous - 329 lbs
- 4094 tins/pkts

Fish - 182 lbs

COMMENT

There was a marked increase in requests made to the department for food to be surrendered - this was mainly due to an unprecedented number of breakdowns to cold rooms and deepfreeze cabinets.

CLASSIFIED INSPECTIONS AND VISITS - GENERAL SECTION

	1979	1978
Inspections (Housing)	405	432
Multiple Occupation (Housing)	18	2
Overcrowding (Housing)	13	6
Closing Orders	4	-
Ruinous Buildings	3	-
Atmospheric Nuisances	83	108
Smoke Observations	32	-
Noise Nuisances	11	16
Noise Observations	12	-
Refuse Accumulations	100	120
Controlled Tips	6	15
Abandoned Vehicles	1	-
Swimming Pools (Bact.)	2	6
Swimming Pools (Cl ₂ & pH)	47	66
Public Conveniences	10	23
Verminous Premises	66	38
Disinfestations	23	9
Rodent Control Investigations	71	54
Fumigations	6	-
Non-public Health Pests	18	-
Water Supplies - Mains	16	17
Water Supplies - Private	31	78
Water Samples	71	12
Streams etc.	8	222
Drainage General	279	-
Cesspits	16	5
Septic Tanks	6	17
Public Sewers	11	6
Drain Tests	6	6
Workplaces	6	2
Factories	-	7
Schools	5	8
Camping Sites	1	4
I.D.C. Visits	5	12
Visits with Other Departments	16	20
Plans Inspected	1	-
L.P.G. Storage	6	7
Infectious Disease (Investigations)	-	5
Infectious Disease (Other Visits)	20	-
Farms	12	-
Piggeries	13	12
Nursing Homes	6	1
Residential Homes	1	1
Lectures (Health Education)	8	-
Hotel Staff Accommodation	14	4
Visits to Herm	3	1
Visits to Alderney	1	-
Visits to Sark	164	141
Non-classified Visits		

RODENT CONTROL

A total of 1884 complaints were received during the year (2416 in 1978). In addition, 651 follow up treatments were carried out. Figures for pre-baiting, test baiting and survey work are not included.

Category details were as follows:

Scheduled sector	797	complaints/requests - 42.3% (43.5% in 1978)
Non-scheduled sector	1087	complaints/requests - 57.7% (56.5% in 1978)

The Board of Health have for many years provided a free service for treatment of infestations of rats. Unfortunately in some cases this service is being abused and it is being brought to the attention of complainants that they have a responsibility under the Ordonnance relative à la Destruction de Rats, 1937, to ensure that their premises are kept free from rats. On the odd occasion the ludicrous situation has arisen where the rodent operatives have been requested to visit, and treat, commercial premises that actually sell rodenticides. The operatives have also reported that on visiting many vineries they have found appallingly bad 'housekeeping' - the areas surrounding greenhouses being overgrown and strewn with accumulations of vegetable matter and other general rubbish; so providing excellent harbourage for rats and making it extremely difficult for any treatment to be carried out successfully. The more frequent follow up treatments necessary in such cases are time consuming and costly.

DISINFESTATIONS

Sixty-five disinfestations of premises were carried out during the year either by the rodent control staff or under the supervision of a public health inspector. These requests for assistance were mainly to control infestations of animal fleas.

Telephone advice was also given on numerous occasions in respect of infestations of ants.

HEALTH EDUCATION

A total of 8 lectures on food hygiene and rodent control were given at the College of Further Education to students preparing for the Diploma of the Royal Institute for Public Health and Hygiene.

HERM AND ALDERNEY

These islands were visited on several occasions as a matter of routine in respect of general public health and food control.

SARK

This island was visited at the request of the Sark Public Health Committee in order that advice could be given in respect of certain drainage problems.

CONFERENCE CATERING

Several visits were made during the year to Beau Sejour to ensure that all matters relating to food hygiene were satisfactory in respect of this new venture in large scale catering.

The construction of the proposed new kitchen will resolve the problems encountered during these catering functions.

The staff of Beau Sejour and the caterers were extremely helpful and worked hard to comply with all the requirements laid down by this department.

ALDERNEY - ANNUAL REPORT

I am most grateful to Dr A.C. Mulvaney, Assistant Medical Officer of Health in Alderney, for sending me the following report.

Dear Dr White,

ANNUAL REPORT - ALDERNEY - 1979.

1979 was celebrated throughout the world as Year of the Child but for Alderney, just to be uniquely different, it was the year of "age concern". This was the year when plans were laid by the States of Alderney Health & Welfare Committee to deal with the sudden realisation that the over 70's population had almost doubled between 1971/78. The following table produced in 1978 by Peter Arnold show the exact figures:

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>Running figures 1978.</u>
50/54	86	123	102	798
55/59	116	144	148	695
60/64	84	135	145	547
65/69	67	139	157	402
70/74	47	70	114	245
75/79	38	38	70	129
80/84	14	22	33	59
85 and over	3	16	26	26

Plans were laid for five single rooms to be added to Jubilee Home Sydney Herivel House in 1980; at the same time it was agreed that a major building programme should be carried out at Mignot Memorial Hospital in the shape of a nurses home, with the intention of eventually providing additional general medical bed space.

Before the year was out however, nature played its own hand in dealing with the problem mentioned initially, as the number of deaths registered, namely 43, was the highest on record.

Percentage of total deaths.

Ischaemic heart disease	27.91%	(12)
Cerebrovascular	16.27%	(7)
Other circulatory diseases	9.30%	(4)
Bronchitis and emphysema	6.98%	(3)
Malignant neoplasm of the bronchus	4.65%	(2)
Malignant neoplasm of the breast	4.65%	(2)
Other malignant diseases	6.98%	(3)
Blood diseases	2.33%	(1)
Rheumatoid heart disease	2.33%	(1)
Drowning	2.33%	(1)
Diabetes	6.98%	(3)
Neurological	4.65%	(2)
Alcoholism	4.65%	(2)

Set against the high death rate was a birth rate of fifteen of which three were delivered in Alderney and twelve in the Princess Elizabeth Hospital, Guernsey. There were no still births, neonatal or perinatal deaths.

During the year all infants were examined by the doctor and the district nurse at the prescribed intervals and on two occasions Miss A Matthews, the Health Visitor, came from Guernsey to carry out developmental checks on the children. It was deemed unnecessary due to the small infant population for Alderney to have its own Health Visitor.

However, the Island was fortunate in having the services of Mrs. P. Allen who was able to provide a uniquely comprehensive service as district nurse, midwife and infant clinic nurse.

Thirty two Diphtheria / Tetanus, fourteen Trivax and forty eight Polio vaccinations were carried out. Forty girls were immunised against Rubella.

A very useful service to the elderly was provided by the W.R.V.S. in the shape of "meals on wheels" and in 1979 this service was fittingly recognised by the award of a service medal to Mrs.I.Cowell.

Home help services were provided as in other years.

One house only was condemned in Braye Road and the large family who are living there will be rehoused by the States of Alderney in 1980.

One only infectious disease was notified, namely Scarlatina.

On four occasions frozen food transhipped from Guernsey had to be condemned as it had thawed out. This seems to be a continuing hazard to the island community and a problem that should be recognised and a solution found by the packers, shippers and hauliers.

No major sewage schemes were installed by the States of Alderney but steps were taken to ensure the efficient working of pump machinery by insisting on the installation of grease traps in commercial premises, especially in Braye Street.

The year ended with the worst storm in living memory. Fortunately there were no casualties although the hospital suffered major damage to part of the roof. However, within hours temporary repairs were carried out and in-patient facilities were not jeopardized, although the casualty and four rooms were out of commission for several days.

Yours sincerely

Adrian C. Mulvaney.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT - FINANCE 1979

(The figures for 1978 are shown in brackets - adjusted to the nearest £1)

		1979 £	1978 £
Analyst's Fees		1310	(1690)
Cleaning, Fuel, Light, Water and Rents		8045	(7167)
Infectious Diseases:			
Doctor's Fees	3372 (3956)		
Drugs, Vaccines etc.	<u>2895 (2520)</u>		
	6276 6476		
Less Recoveries	1292 1237	4975	(5239)
Office Equipment and Furniture		2166	(1017)
Postage, Stationary and Telephone		5143	(4092)
Rodent and Pest Control Materials		2516	(1890)
Saleries and Wages		212305	(175267)
Special Treatment Clinic		12089	(10748)
Superannuation less Employee's Contribution		24415	(22635)
Upkeep and Repair of Building		2535	(854)
Travelling Expenses		19923	(15713)
Welfare Foods	3634 (2784)		
Less Recoveries	3600 (2836)	34	(52CR)
Other expenses		<u>5209</u>	<u>(1875)</u>
		300665	(248135)
Less Recoveries from Education Council		<u>26558</u>	<u>(22595)</u>
		<u>274107</u>	<u>(225540)</u>

APPENDIX I

POPULATION ESTIMATES 1961 to 1978

Before Guernsey undertook its own census in 1971, this task was a function of the Registrar General's Office. The 1961 census was published by H.M.S.O. in 1966 and the relevant information contained in it could not be incorporated into Guernsey Annual Health Reports before 1967. Meanwhile, estimates of population for the years preceding the publication of the 1961 census had to be based on the data available from the 1951 census (carried out by the Registrar General) and projections for say, 1966 were being based on facts fifteen years old. Add to this the fact, now well known, that the sixties were a time of considerable net immigration to the islands, one has to accept that population estimates during this period, while they may have been the best available and most conscientiously made, are at least suspect.

Guernsey has now undertaken two censuses; of all the islands in the Bailiwick in 1971 and of Guernsey (including Herm and Jethou) in 1976. In both cases the reports were published within weeks rather than years. The advantages of these swiftly-available, factual, analyses have made one even less content to continue to use the old estimates of population before 1971.

Looking at these figures again, several anomalies appear which need correction. For example, the denominator for the expression of rates per thousand population was apparently taken as the total enumeration on census night (and the ensuing projections). The table giving the resident population of each island (Table 16 in the 1966 Report of the 1961 census) seems to have been ignored by previous writers of Annual Health Reports. Even more peculiar, births and deaths occurring in Guernsey alone have been expressed as rates per thousand population for the whole Bailiwick, that is, all the islands. Certain other rates have been expressed using the same population as denominator. It is facile to be over-critical when one has the advantage of hindsight and, particularly, up to date information. Nevertheless, since better information can be constructed, there would seem to be every justification for using it. This, then, is the reasoning for the population tables which follow. The decision not to go back further than 1961 is purely arbitrary. For comparison purposes, demographic expressions for the years since 1961 are the more valuable - and valid.

The 1976 definition of resident population was taken to comprise all persons resident in Guernsey, Herm or Jethou on Census night whether or not they were actually present in the islands at that time. This definition differs from that adopted in previous census reports, whereby the resident population was taken to be the Census night population less visitors, absentee residents being excluded. (see "Guernsey Census 1976 pp. 31 and 32).

The resulting differences are summarised herewith:-

	<u>Population description</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1976</u>
(a)	Census night	51,458	54,381
(b)	Resident, excluding absentees	49,399	51,447
(c)	Resident, including absentees	50,921	53,637

A choice has to be made. It would appear to be most reasonable to adopt (c) as the denominator for events expressed as "per 1,000 resident population", and this has been done for this report.

Unfortunately the same definition cannot be given a value from the data published in 1966 reporting the 1961 Census. Therefore a further choice has to be made; whether to use the resident population given in that Report (at Table 16) that is to say the Census night population excluding visitors and absentees from the island on Census night 1961 and add them. It is easier to explain a choice from facts than to explain the reasoning behind a guess - however inspired (or not) - and so the choice must fall on using the published figure for resident population, as defined at that time - the Census night population less visitors and excluding absentees. One could as easily opt for the Census night enumeration on the basis that visitors and absentees might well cancel out; it is, as already mentioned, purely a matter of choice.

So as to get this matter into perspective, the difference between one choice and the other is of the order of one per cent of the resident population for the year in question. Since, in the calculation of the estimated mid-year populations of the intercensal years 1962 to 1970 inclusive, this error of one per cent will be diminished by one ninth of one per cent per annum, the effect upon the accuracy of demographical expressions presented in this report is less than significant. Nevertheless, the reader is entitled to a full explanation of the data employed and the methods in use.

Table 2.2. giving the estimated mid-year resident populations for the years 1961 - 1978, has been constructed in the following way.

The resident population published in the 1961 Census Report (Table 16) as defined, has been subtracted from the resident population published in the 1971 Census report (in accordance with the definition on p. 31 of the report on the 1976 Guernsey Census) that is to say 50921 - 44012. The difference is 6,909 persons.

Here a further assumption has to be made. For lack of more accurate information on the precise rate of population increase (other than the natural increase of births over deaths) during that period, the difference is assumed to have been spread evenly over the intervening years. Almost certainly the increase during the decade was not as evenly distributed as this across the decade - but nor were the naturally occurring events such as births and deaths. The compromise is held to be valid, though it will almost certainly provoke argument. Moreover, it is probably nearer to the facts than the population projections for most of the sixties which had, perforce, to be based on the Report of the 1951 Census. Prior to that there is only the 1931 Census to go on and in between there was the biggest upheaval of population in Guernsey's recorded history.

It is a curious fact that the ratio of males to females in the 1961 and 1971 Census remained constant: 48.1 males to 51.9 females. It is therefore reasonable to assume that this ratio obtained throughout the intercensal decade.

By 1976 this ratio had changed; only slightly, it is true, to 48.3 males to 51.7 females. It has to be assumed that this transition **took** place evenly over the intervening five years. Hence, the male and female populations for all the intercensal years between 1961 to 1976 can be calculated by applying these proportions. The figures derived are rounded to the nearest five units.

Mid-year estimates of population for 1977 and 1978 are derived from the estimates of end-year population made by the Population Working Party. The intercensal data available to the Population Working Party are the best obtainable, although incomplete for the lack of facts relating to migration. Short of recommending - and implementing - a cumbersome and beaurocratic system of movement registration, an idea totally abhorrent to a centre of tourism even if it could be made administratively feasible, the lack of migration information has to be accepted.

Attempts to project the probable populations of future years encounter the sort of difficulties one can easily imagine. Nevertheless, the Population Working Party does produce a figure for the population at the end of each year, as it reports, based on all the demographic data available to its members during the preceding years. Beyond that it can only predict what the population for the future years is likely to become on the basis of certain stated assumptions and conditions obtaining.

APPENDIX II—POPULATION BY AGE GROUPS 1961-1971—GUERNSEY BAILIWICK

Age last Birthday	1961		1971		Percentage inc. or dec. (-) 1961-1971
	Persons	Males Females	Persons	Males Females	
0-4	3706	1912 1794	4033	1994 2039	8.82 4.29 13.66
5-9	3481	1809 1672	4324	2214 2110	24.22 22.39 26.19
10-14	4075	2076 1999	4044	2052 1992	(-)-0.76 (-)1.15 (-)0.35
15-24	5706	2853 2853	7885	3984 3901	38.19 39.64 36.73
25-34	5693	2826 2867	6417	3229 3188	12.72 14.26 11.20
35-44	6011	2955 3056	6154	3030 3124	2.38 2.54 2.23
45-54	6392	3155 3237	6468	3115 3353	1.19 (-)1.27 3.58
55-64	5588	2587 3001	6611	3147 3464	18.31 21.65 15.43
65+	6447	2545 3902	7798	3113 4685	20.96 22.32 20.07
All ages	47099	22718 24381	53734	25878 27856	14.09 13.91 14.25

BAILIWICK BY ISLANDS

	Guernsey (inc. Herm and Jethou)				Alderney				Sark (inc. Brecqhou)			
	1961		1971		1961		1971		1961		1971	
	Persons	Males Females	Persons	Males Females	Persons	Males Females	Persons	Males Females	Persons	Males Females	Persons	Males Females
0-4	3572	1829 1743	3885	1928 1957	104	62 42	123	53 70	30	21 9	25	13 12
5-9	3337	1726 1611	4187	2148 2039	120	69 51	104	50 54	24	14 10	33	16 17
10-14	3940	2006 1934	3927	1988 1939	108	57 51	90	48 42	27	13 14	27	16 11
15-24	5487	2737 2750	7654	3876 3778	159	88 71	174	82 92	60	28 32	57	26 31
25-34	5432	2675 2757	6157	3097 3060	194	117 77	182	98 84	67	34 33	78	34 44
35-44	5737	2810 2927	5888	2888 3000	204	109 95	202	103 99	70	36 34	64	39 25
45-54	6124	3038 3086	6149	2977 3172	183	80 103	243	108 135	85	37 48	76	30 46
55-64	5267	2436 2831	6228	2976 3252	206	98 108	279	123 156	115	53 62	104	48 56
65+	6172	2414 3758	7383	2914 4469	194	97 97	289	132 157	81	34 47	126	67 59
All ages	45068	21671 23397	51458	24792 26666	1472	777 695	1686	797 889	559	270 289	590	289 301

APPENDIX IIA

Population changes by comparing the 1971 and 1976 censuses:

GUERNSEY, HERM AND JETHOU

	PERSONS			MALES			FEMALES		
	1971	1976	% inc. or dec.	1971	1976	% inc. or dec.	1971	1976	% inc. or dec.
0-4	3885	3344	—13.9	1928	1735	—10.0	1957	1609	—17.8
5-9	4187	4007	—4.3	2148	1978	—7.9	2039	2029	—0.5
10-14	3927	4407	+12.2	1988	2284	+14.9	1939	2123	+9.5
15-24	7654	7973	+4.2	3876	4043	+4.3	3778	3930	+4.0
25-34	6157	7381	+19.9	3097	3701	+19.5	3060	3680	+20.3
35-44	5888	6259	+6.3	2888	3132	+8.5	3000	3127	+4.2
45-54	6149	6320	+2.8	2977	3021	+1.5	3172	3299	+4.0
55-64	6228	5995	—3.7	2976	2847	—4.3	3252	3148	—3.2
65+	7383	7951	+7.7	2914	3168	+8.7	4469	4783	+7.3
All ages	51458	53637	+4.2	24792	25909	+4.5	26666	27728	+4.0

The percentage changes of the various age groups need to be regarded with a measure of reserve, because like is not precisely being compared with like. The explanation for this is that the 1976 figures are those of the resident population while the 1971 figures are the census night population, i.e. residents and visitors.

However, it is not possible to identify visitors in each age group from the published information of the 1971 census. Furthermore, Alderney and Sark took no part in the 1976 census, so that the proportion of the 2,263 visitors enumerated in the 1971 census of the Bailiwick which was counted in Guernsey, Herm and Jethou cannot be established either. It would certainly have been a majority, but it is thought better to record the facts than to subtract an estimated number of visitors.

To bring the problem into perspective, all the visitors enumerated in the 1971 census represent only 4.4 per cent of the 1971 enumeration for Guernsey, Herm and Jethou alone, so the actual proportion was certainly less.

(Total visitors, Bailiwick, 1971 census 2263. Males 1132: Females 1131).

APPENDIX IV

Deaths (Exclusive of Foetal Deaths) - Cross classified by Cause and Sex, Registered 1977 - 1979.

	1977			1978			1979		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
GROUP I Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	1	3	4	1	2	3	-	1	1
GROUP II Neoplasms	98	60	158	71	60	131	65	64	129
GROUP III Endocrine, Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases and Immunity Disorders	3	3	6	2	3	5	2	3	5
GROUP IV Diseases of Blood and Blood-forming Organs.	1	3	4	1	3	4	1	2	3
GROUP V Mental Disorders	3	3	6	1	2	3	2	1	3
GROUP VI Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs.	4	1	5	2	-	2	5	5	10
GROUP VII Disease of the Circulatory System	143	174	317	128	166	294	156	151	307
GROUP VIII Diseases of the Respiratory System	37	31	68	29	27	56	48	36	84
GROUP IX Diseases of the Digestive System	4	9	13	6	8	14	5	11	16
GROUP X Diseases of the Genitourinary System	2	2	4	2	5	7	3	2	5
GROUP XIII Disease of the Musculoskeletal System and Connective Tissue	2	-	2	-	1	1	-	1	1
GROUP XIV Congenital Anomalies	2	2	4	1	-	1	-	1	1
GROUP XV Certain Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period.	1	-	1	1	3	4	3	2	5

APPENDIX IV Contd..

	1977				1978			1979		
	M	F	Total		M	F	Total	M	F	Total
GROUP XVI Symptom's, Signs and Ill-defined Conditions.	1	6	7		6	10	16	2	8	10
GROUP XVII Injury and Poisoning	11	6	17		20	6	26	14	7	21
TOTALS	313	304	617		271	296	567	306	295	601

Intern List No	Cause of Death	Under 1		1-4		5-14		15-24		25-44		45-64		65-74		75+		Total all ages		Grand Total
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
	GROUP I <u>Infectious and Parasitic Diseases</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
	GROUP II <u>Neoplasms</u>	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	19	13	26	19	19	28	65	64	129
	GROUP III <u>Endocrine, Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases and Immunity Disorders</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	2	3	5
	GROUP IV <u>Diseases of Blood and Blood-forming Organs</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	3
	GROUP V <u>Mental Disorders</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	2	1	3
	GROUP VI <u>Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	3	3	5	5	10
	Carried forward	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	21	16	29	19	23	37	75	76	151

APPENDIX V Contd:

Intern List No	Cause of Death	Under 1		1-4		5-14		15-24		25-44		45-64		65-74		75+		Total all ages		Grand Total
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
	Brought forward	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	21	16	29	19	23	37	75	76	151
GROUP VII																				
	<u>Diseases of the Circulatory System</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	31	12	50	26	74	112	156	151	307
GROUP VIII																				
	<u>Diseases of the Respiratory System</u>	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	2	15	4	24	29	48	36	84
GROUP IX																				
	<u>Diseases of the Digestive System</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	2	-	1	6	5	11	16
GROUP X																				
	<u>Diseases of the Genitourinary System</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	1	3	2	5
GROUP XIII																				
	<u>Diseases of the Musculoskeletal System and Connective Tissue</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
GROUP XIV																				
	<u>Congenital Anomalies</u>	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	Carried forward	1	2	-	-	-	1	3	1	1	4	62	34	96	51	124	185	287	278	565

APPENDIX V Contd:

Intern List No	Cause of Death	Under 1		1-4		5-14		15-24		25-44		45-64		65-74		75+		Total all ages		Grand Total
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
	Brought forward	1	2	-	-	-	1	3	1	1	4	62	34	96	51	124	185	287	278	565
GROUP XV																				
	<u>Certain Conditions Originating in the</u>																			
	<u>Perinatal Period</u>	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5
GROUP XVI																				
	<u>Symptoms, Signs and Ill-defined Conditions</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	7	2	8	10
GROUP XVII																				
	<u>Injury and Poisoning</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	3	1	4	3	1	-	1	2	14	7	21
		4	4	-	-	-	1	8	2	4	5	66	37	97	52	127	194	306	295	601

APPENDIX VI BASIC TABULATION LIST - 1979 GUERNSEY-RESIDENT DEATHS

BTL CODE NO	CAUSE OF DEATH CONDITION, DISEASE or INJURY	TOTAL		UNDER 1		1-4		5-14		15-24		25-44		45-64		65-74		75+	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
03	INFECTIONS - other bacterial diseases.	1																1	
08	MALIGNANT NEOPLASM - lip, oral cavity and pharynx	1																	
09	" - digestive organs and peritoneum	17	25							1				5	3		6	6	15
10	" - respiratory and intrathoracic organs	30	8									1		10		12	4	7	4
11	" - bone, connective tissue, skin and breast		10										2		3				2
12	" - genitourinary system	8	14												5	3		3	6
13	" - other and unspecified sites	5	5												3	1	2	1	1
14	" - lymphatic and haemopoietic tissue	3	1					1						1	1			1	
17	" - other and unspecified neoplasm	1	1													1		1	
18	ENDOCRINE and METABOLIC diseases, immunity disorders	2	3											1					2
20	DISEASES of BLOOD and blood-forming organs	1	2															1	2
21	MENTAL DISORDERS	2	1												1				1
22	DISORDERS of the NERVOUS SYSTEM	5	5							1				1	2			3	3
25	RHEUMATIC FEVER and rheumatic heart disease	2	5											1			4		1
26	HYPERTENSIVE disease	6	11											1			3	1	8
27	ISCHAEMIC HEART disease	78	54											21	6	24	8	33	40
28	DISEASES of PULMONARY CIRCULATION and other heart disease	21	29							1			1			8	4	11	24
29	CEREBROVASCULAR disease	33	39											7	5		6	18	28
30	Other diseases of the CIRCULATORY SYSTEM	16	13												1		1	11	11
	All deaths, all above causes	231	227					1		2	1	1	3	52	28	79	45	97	149

BTL CODE NO	CAUSE OF DEATH CONDITION, DISEASE or INJURY	TOTAL		UNDER 1		1-4		5-14		15-24		25-44		45-64		65-74		75+
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
	Brought forward	231	227					1		2	1	1	3	52	28	79	45	97 149
32	Other diseases of the RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	48	36	1	1					1				7	2	15	4	24 29
33	Diseases of ORAL CAVITY, SALIVARY GLANDS and JAWS		1															1
34	Diseases of other parts of the DIGESTIVE SYSTEM	5	10									1		2	4	2		1 5
35	Diseases of URINARY SYSTEM	3	2											1			1	2 1
43	Diseases of MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM and connective tissue		1													1		
44	CONGENITAL ANOMALIES		1															
45	Conditions originating in the PERINATAL PERIOD	3	2	3	2													
46	Signs, symptoms and ILL-DEFINED conditions	2	8													1		2 7
47	FRACTURES	3	2							1				1				1 2
49	INTRACRANIAL and INTRATHORACIC injuries	3	1							2	1	1						
53	POISONINGS and TOXIC EFFECTS	2	4									1	1	2	3			
55	Other INJURIES, early complications of trauma	5								2		1		1		1		
		306	295	4	4			1		8	2	4	5	66	37	97	52	127 194

APPENDIX VI Contd:

BTL CODE NO	CAUSE OF DEATH CONDITION, DISEASE or INJURY	TOTAL		UNDER 1		1-4		5-14		15-24		25-44		45-64		65-74		75+	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
E471	SUPPLEMENTARY CLASSIFICATION INJURIES and POISONING - EXTERNAL CAUSE Motor vehicle traffic accidents Water transport accidents Accidental poisoning Accidental falls Inhalation of food or vomit Drugs causing adverse effect in therapeutic use Suicide and self-inflicted injury Homicide	3	1							3	1								
E473		2								1				1					
E480			1													1			
E500		2	2									1		1				2	
E529		1										1							
E530		1								1									
E540		4	3									1	1	2	2	1			
E550		1															1		
		14	7							5	1	3	1	4	2	1	1	1	2

Intern List No	Cause of Death	Under 1		1-4		5-14		15-24		25-44		45-64		65-74		75+		Total all ages		Grand Total
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
038	<u>GROUP I</u> <u>Infective and Parasitic Diseases</u> Septicaemia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
	Totals: GROUP I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
141	<u>GROUP II</u> <u>Neoplasms</u> Malignant neoplasm of tongue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
150	Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	2	2	3	5
151	Malignant neoplasm of stomach	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	3	3	4	7
153	Malignant neoplasm of colon	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	2	6	4	11	15
154	Malignant neoplasm of rectum, rectosigmoid junction and anus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	2	2	5	4	9
156	Malignant neoplasm of gallbladder and extrahepatic bile ducts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
157	Malignant neoplasm of pancreas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	2	1	3
159	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined sites within the digestive organs and peritoneum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2
162	Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	10	-	12	4	7	3	30	7	37
164	Malignant neoplasm of thymus, heart and mediastinum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
172	Malignant melanoma of skin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
174	Malignant neoplasm of female breast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	3	-	2	-	9	9
	Totals carried forward	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	15	6	19	13	13	21	48	43	91

APPENDIX VII Contd:

Intern List No	Cause of Death	Under 1		1-4		5-14		15-24		25-44		45-64		65-74		75+		Total all ages		Grand Total
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
180	GROUP II cont'd., Totals brought forward	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	15	6	19	13	13	21	48	43	91
182	Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
183	Malignant neoplasm of body of uterus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	2
185	Malignant neoplasm of ovary and other uterine adnexa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	3	-	7	7
188	Malignant neoplasm of prostate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	3	-	7	-	7
189	Malignant neoplasm of bladder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	2	3
191	Malignant neoplasm of kidney and other and unspecified urinary organs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	2
199	Malignant neoplasm of brain	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	1	3	4	7
203	Malignant neoplasm without specification of site	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
204	Multiple myeloma and immunoproliferative neoplasms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	1
205	Lymphoid leukaemia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
207	Myeloid leukaemia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
236	Other specified leukaemia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
238	Neoplasm of uncertain behaviour of genitourinary organs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Neoplasm of uncertain behaviour of other and unspecified sites and tissues	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1
	Totals: GROUP II	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	19	13	26	15	19	28	65	64	129

APPENDIX VII Contd:

Intern List No	Cause of Death	Under 1		1-4		5-14		15-24		25-44		45-64		65-74		75+		Total all ages		Grand Total
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
244 250	<u>GROUP III</u> <u>Endocrine, Nutritional and Metabolic</u> <u>Diseases and Immunity Disorders</u> Acquired hypothyroidism Diabetes mellitus Totals: GROUP III	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	4
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	2	2	
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	3	3	
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	3	5	
285	<u>GROUP IV</u> <u>Diseases of Blood and Blood-forming Organs</u> Other and unspecified anaemias Totals: GROUP IV	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	3
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	
290 303	<u>GROUP V</u> <u>Mental Disorders</u> Senile and presenile organic psychotic conditions Alcohol dependence syndrome Totals: GROUP V	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	

APPENDIX VII Contd:

Intern List No	Cause of Death	Under 1		1-4		5-14		15-24		25-44		45-64		65-74		75+		Total all ages		Grand Total
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
330 332 335 342 344 345	<u>GROUP VI</u> <u>Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs</u> Cerebral degenerations usually manifest in childhood Parkinson's disease Anterior horn cell disease Hemiplegia Other paralytic syndromes Epilepsy	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	2
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	2
	Totals: GROUP VI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	3	3	5	5	10
394 395 398 402 403 404 410 411 412 414	<u>GROUP VII</u> <u>Diseases of the Circulatory System</u> Diseases of mitral valve Diseases of aortic valve Other rheumatic heart disease Hypertensive heart disease Hypertensive renal disease Hypertensive heart and renal disease Acute myocardial infarction Other acute and subacute form of ischaemic heart disease Old myocardial infarction Other forms of chronic ischaemic heart disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	4	10	14
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	3	15	3	11	17	43	23	66
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	1	3
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	8	5	20	22	32	30	62
	Totals carried forward	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	6	29	15	34	49	86	70	156

APPENDIX VII Contd:

Intern List No	Cause of Death	Under 1		1-4		5-14		15-24		25-44		45-64		65-74		75+		Total all ages		Grand Total
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
	GROUP VII cont'd., Totals brought forward	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	6	29	15	34	49	86	70	156
415	Acute pulmonary heart disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	1	4	5	9	7	16
416	Chronic pulmonary heart disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	3	1	4
422	Acute myocarditis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
425	Cardiomyopathy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
428	Heart failure	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	5	17	7	19	26
429	Ill-defined descriptions and complications of heart disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
430	Subarachnoid haemorrhage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2
431	Intracerebral haemorrhage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
432	Other and unspecified intracranial haemorrhage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	1	2	1	3
434	Occlusion of cerebral arteries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	2	3	18	7	21	28
436	Acute but ill-defined cerebrovascular disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
437	Other and ill-defined cerebrovascular disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	1	2	4	5	7	12
438	Late effects of cerebrovascular disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	11	3	14	5	19
440	Atherosclerosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	2	3
441	Aortic aneurysm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	5	9	7	10	17
444	Arterial embolism and thrombosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	1	5	1	6
453	Other venous embolism and thrombosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
456	Varicose veins of other sites	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	3	1	4
	Totals: GROUP VII	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	31	12	50	26	74	112	156	151	307

APPENDIX VII Contd:

Intern List No	Cause of Death	Under 1		1-4		5-14		15-24		25-44		45-64		65-74		75+		Total all ages		Grand Total
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
	<u>GROUP VIII</u> <u>Diseases of the Respiratory System</u>																			
466	Acute bronchitis and bronchiolitis	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
480	Viral pneumonia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
481	Pneumococcal pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	3
482	Other bacterial pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
485	Bronchopneumonia, organism unspecified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	10	15	16	16	28
486	Pneumonia, organism unspecified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	2	4	4	5
487	Influenza	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	7	7	10
490	Bronchitis not specified as acute or chronic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
491	Chronic bronchitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	7	2	6	2	4	4	21
492	Emphysema	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	1	-	5	5	5
493	Asthma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1
496	Chronic airways obstruction not elsewhere classified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
514	Pulmonary congestion and hypostasis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2
518	Other diseases of lung	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	Totals: GROUP VIII	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	2	15	4	24	29	48	36	84

APPENDIX VII Contd:

Intern List No	Cause of Death	Under 1		1-4		5-14		15-24		25-44		45-64		65-74		75+		Total all ages		Grand Total
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
527 531 532 560 567 571 576 577 578	<u>GROUP IX</u> <u>Diseases of the Digestive System</u> Diseases of the salivary glands Gastric ulcer Duodenal ulcer Intestinal obstruction without mention of hernia Peritonitis Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis Other disorders of the biliary tract Diseases of pancreas Gastrointestinal haemorrhage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 2 1 2 1 1 3 1 1 4
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
582 585 586 590	<u>GROUP X</u> <u>Diseases of the Genitourinary System</u> Chronic glomerulonephritis Chronic renal failure Renal failure, unspecified Infections of kidneys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 1 1 1 2
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

APPENDIX VII Contd:

Intern List No	Cause of Death	Under 1		1-4		5-14		15-24		25-44		45-64		65-74		75+		Total all ages		Grand Total
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
710	<u>GROUP XIII</u> <u>Diseases of the Musculoskeletal System and Connective Tissue</u> Diffuse diseases of connective tissues Totals: GROUP XIII	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
746	<u>GROUP XIV</u> <u>Congenital Anomalies</u> Other congenital anomalies of heart Totals: GROUP XIV	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
		-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
760 765 769 778	<u>GROUP XV</u> <u>Certain Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period</u> Fetus or newborn affected by maternal conditions which may be unrelated to present pregnancy Disorders relating to short gestation and unspecified low birthweight Respiratory distress syndrome Conditions involving the integument and temperature regulation of fetus and newborn Totals: GROUP XV	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
		1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
		1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
		-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
		3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5

APPENDIX VII Contd:

Intern List No	Cause of Death	Under 1		1-4		5-14		15-24		25-44		45-64		65-74		75+		Total all ages		Grand Total
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
797	GROUP XVI <u>Symptoms, Signs and Ill-defined Conditions</u> Senility without mention of psychosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	7	2	8	10
	Totals: GROUP XVI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	7	2	8	10
800	GROUP XVII <u>Injury and Poisoning</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
804	Fracture of vault of skull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	2
820	Multiple fractures involving skull or face with other bones	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
853	Fracture of neck of femur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
860	Other and unspecified intracranial haemorrhage following injury	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
861	Traumatic pneumothorax and haemothorax	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
864	Injury to heart and lung	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
967	Injury to liver	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	3	4
983	Poisoning by sedatives and hypnotics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
989	Toxic effect of corrosive aromatics, acids and caustic alkalis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
994	Toxic effect of other substances chiefly nonmedicinal as to source	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
995	Effects of other external causes	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
	Certain adverse effects not elsewhere classified	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	Totals: GROUP XVII	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	3	1	4	3	1	-	1	2	14	7	21

APPENDIX VII A SUPPLEMENTARY CLASSIFICATION OF EXTERNAL CAUSES OF INJURY AND POISONING

(the deaths detailed below are included in APPENDIX VII categorised under the NATURE OF THE INJURY)

Intern List No	Cause of Death	Under 1		1-4		5-14		15-24		25-44		45-64		65-74		75+		Total all ages		Grand Total
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
	<u>GROUP EXVII</u> <u>External Causes of Injury and Poisoning</u>																			
E812	Other motor vehicle traffic accident involving collision with another motor vehicle	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
E814	Motor vehicle traffic accident involving collision with pedestrian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
E816	Motor vehicle traffic accident due to loss of control, without collision on the highway	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
E830	Accident to watercraft causing submersion	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
E832	Other accidental submersion or drowning in water transport accident	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
E852	Accidental poisoning by other sedatives and hypnotics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
E883	Fall into hole or other opening in surface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
E884	Other fall from one level to another	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
E885	Fall on same level from slipping, tripping or stumbling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
E911	Inhalation and ingestion of food causing obstruction of respiratory tract or suffocation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
E938	Other central nervous system depressants	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
E950	Suicide and selfinflicted poisoning by solid or liquid substances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	3	5
	Totals carried forward	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	2	1	4	2	-	1	-	2	11	7	18

APPENDIX VII A Contd:

Intern List No	Cause of Death	Under 1		1-4		5-14		15-24		25-44		45-64		65-74		75+		Total all ages		Grand Total
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
E953 E960	GROUP E cont'd., Totals Brought forward	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	2	1	4	2	-	1	-	2	11	7	18
	Suicide and selfinflicted injury by hanging, strangulation and suffocation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2
	Fight, Brawl, Rape	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
	Totals: GROUP E	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	3	1	4	2	1	1	1	2	14	7	21

APPENDIX VIII

INFANT DEATHS 1979 - CAUSES

Cause of Infant Deaths - Age under one month - 1979

International Classification		M	F	Total
760	Fetus or newborn affected by maternal conditions which may be related to present pregnancy	1	-	1
765	Disorders relating to short gestation and unspecified low birthweight	1	1	2
769	Respiratory distress syndrome	1	-	1
778	Conditions involving the integument and temperature regulation of fetus and newborn	-	1	1

Cause of Infant Deaths - Age from one month to one year - 1979

466	Acute bronchitis and bronchiolitis	-	1	1
480	Viral pneumonia	1	-	1
746	Other congenital anomalies of heart	-	1	1
		<hr/> 4	<hr/> 4	<hr/> 8

APPENDIX IX NON-RESIDENT DEATHS - GUERNSEY 1979 (Not included in Main Table on Vital Statistics)

Group	Inter-national List No.	Total All Ages	1979 Grand Total	3		15-19		30-34		40-44		50-54		55-59		60-64		70-74		75-79		80-84		85-89	
		M F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
II	155	1 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	-	-	-
VII	410	9 3	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 -	-	1 -	-	4 1	-	1 1	-	1 1	-	-	-	-	-
	414	1 1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	-	-	1
	431	- 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	434	1 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	441	1 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	-	-
IX	532	- 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	571	- 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XVII	803	- 1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	864	1 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	994	2 -	2	-	-	-	-	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		16 8	24	-	1	1 -	-	1 -	-	1 -	-	2 -	-	1 1	-	4 2	-	2 1	-	1 2	-	2 -	-	1 1	1

NOTE: For explanation of the International List No. please refer to Main Table at

APPENDIX X - ALDERNEY DEATHS

Intern List No	Cause of Death	Under 1		1-4		5-14		15-24		25-44		45-64		65-74		75+		Total all ages		Grand Total
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
157 162 174 185 199 204 238	<u>GROUP II</u> <u>Neoplasms</u> Malignant neoplasm of pancreas Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung Malignant neoplasm of female breast Malignant neoplasm of prostate Malignant neoplasm without specification of site Lymphoid leukaemia Neoplasm of uncertain behaviour of endocrine glands and nervous system	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	2
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Totals: GROUP II		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	2	2	4	5	9
250	<u>GROUP III</u> <u>Endocrine, Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases and Immunity Disorders</u> Diabetes mellitus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
	Totals: GROUP III	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
303	<u>GROUP V</u> <u>Mental Disorders</u> Alcohol dependence syndrome	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	Totals: GROUP V	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1

APPENDIX X Contd:

Intern List No	Cause of Death	Under 1		1-4		5-14		15-24		25-44		45-64		65-74		75+		Total all ages		Grand Total
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
	<u>GROUP VI</u>																			
	<u>Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs</u>																			
332	Parkinson's disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
335	Anterior horn cell disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	Totals: GROUP VI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	2
	<u>GROUP VII</u>																			
	<u>Diseases of the Circulatory System</u>																			
398	Other rheumatic heart disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
402	Hypertensive heart disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
410	Acute myocardial infarction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	3	1	4
412	Old myocardial infarction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
414	Other forms of chronic ischaemic heart disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
428	Heart failure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	3	4	7	7
431	Intracerebral haemorrhage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
434	Occlusion of cerebral arteries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	3	5
437	Other and ill-defined cerebrovascular disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
438	Late effects of cerebrovascular disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
440	Atherosclerosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
453	Other venous embolism and thrombosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	Totals: GROUP VII	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	3	1	5	11	11	14	25

APPENDIX X Contd:

Intern List No	Cause of Death	Under 1		1-4		5-14		15-24		25-44		45-64		65-74		75+		Total all ages		Grand Total
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
491	GROUP VIII <u>Diseases of the Respiratory System</u> Chronic bronchitis Totals: GROUP VIII	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	2	1	3
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	2	1	3
571	GROUP IX <u>Diseases of the Digestive System</u> Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis Totals: GROUP IX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
994	GROUP XVII, <u>Injury and Poisoning</u> Effects of other external causes Totals: GROUP XVII	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
E830	GROUP EXVII <u>Supplementary Classification of External Causes of Injury and Poisoning</u> Accident to watercraft causing submersion Totals: GROUP EXVII	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1

APPENDIX XI

Annual Statistics for Health Visitors 1979

(1)	<u>Pre-School Visits</u>	(5894 visits)	1979
	Primary 0-1		602
	Primary 1-5		162
	Re-visits 0-1		2977
	Re-visits 1-5		2074
	Handicapped		78
	Infestations		1
(2)	<u>School Children</u>	(116 visits)	
	Home visits		111
	School visits		3
	Handicapped		2
(3)	<u>Visits to:</u>	(2074 visits)	
	Deprived families		59
	Families with problems		226
	Adults		92
	Geriatrics		169
	Physically handicapped		20
	Mental health		147
	Ante-natal		69
	Hospitals		45
	Nursing homes		6
	Playgroups		64
	Childrens ward liaison		35
	Miscellaneous		298
	No access		844
(4)	<u>Infected Households</u>	(17 visits)	
	a) T.B.		8
	b) Other		9
(5)	<u>Visits with:</u>	(24 visits)	
	Public Health Inspectors		16
	Other		8
(6)	<u>B.C.G. Programme</u>	(109 visits)	
	M.P.T.		13
	M.P.T. reading		17
	B.C.G.		43
	Home visits		36
(7)	<u>Clinics</u>	(776 sessions)	
	Booking		47
	Developmental		199
	Assessment		16
	Child welfare		514
(8)	<u>Health Education</u>	(242 sessions)	
	Schools		5
	Group		2
	Preparation session		51
	Parentcraft		96
	Relaxation		82
	Postnatal		6

(9) Meetings with: (309 sessions)

Medical Officer of Health	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Principal Nursing Officer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Health Visitors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91
Group practice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102
Community Nurse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Nursing Officers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Case conferences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Obstetric club, course	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35
Other	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46

(10) Miscellaneous (371)

Clerical	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	232
Interviews at Lukis House	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68
Evening and W/End visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70
Guardian Ad Litum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

For comparision with 1978 and 1977 statistics please refer to Appendix

APPENDIX XIA

Infant Welfare Clinics 1979

Number of Clinics held and Number of Children seen by Health Visitors at these Clinics.

<u>Number of Clinics held</u>		<u>Children seen</u>	
		<u>0-1 year</u>	<u>1-5 years</u>
Brock Road	23	761	300
Cobo	50	1300	556
Wesley Church Hall	22	302	121
St. Peters	24	451	167
St. Saviours	24	195	121
St. Martins	22	480	71
L'Islet	11	295	73
Lukis House	44	509	47
Vale	12	349	68
	<u>232</u>	<u>4,642</u>	<u>1,524</u>

Total of children seen by the Health Visitors - 6166 (a plus of 880 on 1978)

1978	<u>195</u>	<u>3,899</u>	<u>1,387</u>
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In addition Health Visitors hold Parentcraft and Relaxation classes each Thursday morning and afternoon. During 1979 a total of 96 classes were held, attended by 351 mothers.

In 1978 a total of 318 mothers attended these classes.

APPENDIX XII SPECIAL TREATMENT CLINIC - MALE SECTION 1979

1. Number of persons under treatment or surveillance on 1st January:

(a) Syphilis	1	
(b) Gonorrhoea	0	
(c) Non-specific urethritis	0	
(d) Other sexually transmitted conditions	0	
(e) Miscellaneous conditions	0	1 TOTAL

2. Number of fresh infections during the year:

	A	B	C	D	E	TOTAL
(a) Syphilis	1	0	0	1	0	2
(b) Gonorrhoea	14	14	0	4	2	34
(c) Non-specific urethritis	14	16	0	4	1	35
(d) Other sexually transmitted conditions	12	11	0	3	0	26
(e) Miscellaneous conditions	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	49

contracted: A between residents locally
 B between residents and non-residents locally
 C by residents outside the Island
 D by non-residents outside the Island
 E between non-residents locally

3. Cases discharged:

(a) Syphilis	0	
(b) Gonorrhoea	34	
(c) Non-specific urethritis	35	
(d) Other sexually transmitted conditions	26	
(e) Miscellaneous conditions	49	144 TOTAL

4. Number of persons remaining under treatment or surveillance on 31st December 1979:

(a) Syphilis	2	
(b) Gonorrhoea	0	
(c) Non-specific urethritis	0	
(d) Other sexually transmitted conditions	0	
(e) Miscellaneous conditions	0	2 TOTAL

GRAND
146 TOTAL

5. Number of attendances: 332

6. Of the total at 2 above: the following were re-infections 0

7. Classification: New cases (to agree with 2 above)

	Syphilis	G.C.	N.S.U.	Other S.T.D.	Misc.
Residents	1	14	14	8	28
Visitors	0	0	0	0	0
Visiting seamen	1	0	4	1	3
Imported Labour - hotel staff	0	13	12	15	8
- horticulture	0	4	1	2	2
- other	0	3	4	0	8
TOTAL	2	34	35	26	49

8. Age groups: New cases (to agree with 2 above)

	UNDER 16	16/19	20/29	30/39	40+	TOTAL
(a) Syphilis	0	0	2	0	0	2
(b) Gonorrhoea	0	4	23	7	0	34
(c) Non-specific urethritis	0	5	22	6	2	35
(d) Other ST conditions	0	6	15	4	1	26
(e) Misc conditions	0	8	29	7	5	49
TOTALS	0	23	91	24	8	146

APPENDIX XIII SPECIAL TREATMENT CLINIC - FEMALE SECTION 1979

1. Number of persons under treatment or surveillance on 1st January:

(a) Syphilis	0	
(b) Gonorrhoea	0	
(c) Non-specific urethritis	0	
(d) Other sexually transmitted conditions	0	
(e) Miscellaneous conditions	0	0 TOTAL

2. Number of fresh infections during the year:

	A	B	C	D	E	TOTAL
(a) Syphilis	0	0	1	0	0	1
(b) Gonorrhoea	0	10	1	2	1	14
(c) Non-specific urethritis	0	1	0	0	0	1
(d) Other sexually transmitted conditions	0	10	1	8	7	26
(e) Miscellaneous conditions	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	16

contracted: A between residents locally
 B between residents and non-residents locally
 C by residents outside the Island
 D by non-residents outside the Island
 E between non-residents locally

3. Cases discharged:

(a) Syphilis	0	
(b) Gonorrhoea	14	
(c) Non-specific urethritis	1	
(d) Other sexually transmitted conditions	26	
(e) Miscellaneous conditions	16	57 TOTAL

4. Number of persons remaining under treatment or surveillance on 31st December 1979:

(a) Syphilis	1	
(b) Gonorrhoea	0	
(c) Non-specific urethritis	0	
(d) Other sexually transmitted conditions	0	
(e) Miscellaneous conditions	0	1 TOTAL

GRAND
58 TOTAL

5. Number of attendances: 133

6. Of the total at 2 above: the following were re-infections 0

7. Classification: New cases (to agree with 2 above)

	Syphilis	G.C.	N.S.U.	Other S.T.D.	Misc.
Residents	1	9	0	0	0
Visitors	0	0	0	0	0
Visiting seamen	0	0	0	0	0
Imported Labour - hotel staff	0	2	1	12	5
- horticulture	0	0	0	0	0
- other	0	3	0	14	11
TOTAL	1	14	1	26	16

8. Age groups: New cases (to agree with 2 above)

	UNDER 16	16/19	20/29	30/39	40+	TOTAL
(a) Syphilis	0	0	1	0	0	1
(b) Gonorrhoea	0	7	7	0	0	14
(c) Non-specific urethritis	0	0	1	0	0	1
(d) Other ST conditions	0	9	14	2	1	26
(e) Misc conditions	0	3	11	2	0	16
TOTALS	0	19	34	4	1	58

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE REPORT 1979

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit the Annual Report for the year 1979.

1979 was designated the International Year of the Child. Britain joined with other countries to celebrate the 20th birthday of the United Nations Children's Charter.

The Charter promulgates ten major principles, the first two setting the scene for the rest. The first is concerned with the absolute right that children have to enjoy special protection and to be given opportunities and facilities by law and other means to enable them to develop physically, mentally, morally, spiritually and socially in conditions of freedom and dignity.

The second principle lays down the child's right to enjoy the benefits of social security. It emphasises the right to adequate nutrition, housing, recreation and other factors which most of us would regard as basic to civilised existence.

The fact that such a year is instituted at all, is acknowledgement by a cornerstone institution in the world, that amongst all the nations, too many children suffer and too often.

It is also a timely reminder to all concerned with the well being of children of the concerted effort needed to maintain and further the United Nations principles and that these must continue here in Guernsey, not only in 1979 but year in year out, with frequent and frank criticism. The School Medical Service is proud to be part of these endeavours; it offers help not only to the School population numbering 9,400 in 1979 (& 9568 in 1978) but also to the preschool child.

The Service is concerned with health surveillance and health conservation during the years of a child's greatest development. The conservation aspects are not limited to protective action against infectious diseases, but include the identification of problems, or potential problems, at an early stage and taking steps to minimise their effect—not only on the child, but also on his family. These steps include the mobilisation of all possible sources of help to a family or to the teacher of a child with a problem.

With better health and improved economic and social conditions, increasing attention is now given to children's behaviour and emotional patterns, to their hearing, speech and language disorders, to their physical disabilities and to their learning difficulties.

Accordingly, various types of clinics are conducted to meet this need and the following statistics will help to indicate how well these are attended.

(a) *Periodic Medical Examinations*

1979		1978
1685	Examinations at school	1729
560	Examinations at Lukis House	721
<hr/> 2245		<hr/> 2450

(b) *Prophylactic Immunisations (at school and Lukis House)*

1294	Tuberculin Testing	1399
734	B.C.G. Vaccinations	783
398	German Measles (school girls)	371
80	Cholera—polio etc. (school cruises)	88
<hr/> 2506		<hr/> 2641

(c) *Clinic Attendances*

1553	Lukis House Clinics	1492
492	Child Guidance Clinic	424
75	Ear, Nose, Throat Clinics	71
3191	Speech Therapy Clinic	3348
2461	Orthoptic Clinic	2673
75	B.C.G. Clinic	53
100	Physiotherapy Clinic	75
<hr/> 7947		<hr/> 8136

(d) *Hygiene Inspections*

12788	Children inspected at Lukis House and School	19833
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There now follow further details concerning these four principle activities.

(a) *Periodic Medical Examinations*

These full medical examinations are carried out three times in the child's school life and include an appraisal of the child's achievement, emotional stage and the mother/child relationship.

The Infant examination is carried out during the last term of their first year at school, the Junior is held during the middle term of their last year at Primary School and the Senior examination during the first term of their fourth year at the Secondary level of schooling.

Routine medical examinations are normally carried out on School premises, but at Lukis House if the School cannot provide the necessary space. Children absent at the time the examinations are held at their schools are given appointments to attend Lukis House when fit. Parents are also invited along and it is indeed encouraging to record that despite the fact that a large percentage of mothers are in employment they take the trouble to organise time off from their

job so as to be present (even though they are assured that if unable to attend they will be informed by letter or telephone of any problems brought to light).

If a health problem is elicited then the mother is recommended to take the child to the family doctor for his advice.

If a more leisurely examination is needed then a further appointment will be arranged at Lukis House.

If a more specialised examination is needed, then an appointment is fixed for the appropriate specialist clinic.

It must be emphasised that school children are examined not only to detect health problems but also to forecast learning difficulties which may require a detailed investigation by the Educational Psychologist.

<i>Number of children examined in School:</i>				<i>Children examined at Lukis House:</i>			
Boys	Girls	Total	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Total
		1979	1978			1979	1978
354	253	607	621	Infants	5	8	13
355	362	717	734	Juniors	40	43	83
148	213	351	374	Seniors	294	170	464
857	828	1685	1729		339	221	560
							721

Defects noted at the Periodic Medical Examinations

	<i>Infants</i>			<i>Juniors</i>			<i>Seniors</i>		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Oral hygiene	47	36	83	78	66	144	59	44	103
Vision	25	41	66	53	51	104	55	83	138
Speech	45	26	71	14	5	19	13	14	27
Posture	24	18	42	44	30	74	57	63	120
Flat feet	15	15	30	33	44	77	37	12	49
Enlarged glands	57	50	107	27	32	59	18	7	25
ENT conditions	146	125	271	120	153	273	140	95	235
Asthma	6	9	15	10	5	15	5	16	21
Bedwetting	11	9	20	5	4	9	4	1	5
Under/over weight	3	5	8	23	22	45	18	31	49
Heart	12	9	21	11	12	23	17	8	25
Skin	17	14	31	22	32	54	58	38	96
Lungs	16	29	45	34	27	61	30	13	43
Total 1979	424	386	810	474	483	957	511	425	936
1978	459	400	859	431	460	891	482	531	1013

The above figures help to give us a picture of the health of a child at 4/5 yrs (Infant) 10/11 yrs (Junior) and 14/15 yrs (Senior).

Notice how the speech defects diminish.

See how visual, and postural defects together with the problem of weight increase with age.

Coughs and colds, giving rise to ENT conditions, enlarged glands and catarrh in the lungs, attack all ages but with maximum effect on the general health of the Infant.

The incidence of bedwetting is well below the national average (10% at 5 yrs and 5% at 10 yrs); could this be due to a reluctance on the part of the Guernsey parent to volunteer this information? However, one sees this problem slowly and surely disappearing as the child matures.

Skin problems at the Infant and Junior stages are normally due to allergies—those at the Senior Stage are usually due to acne.

PROPHYLACTIC IMMUNISATIONS

Immunisation is used in the control of those communicable diseases in which transmission occurs through direct contact. The spread of such diseases can be prevented either by isolation of sick individuals, or by establishing high individual resistance to the infectious agent through immunisation. Mass immunisation is the prophylactic treatment of a whole community.

Immunisation is no longer compulsory in Guernsey and therefore, before a child is immunised, consent has to be obtained from the parent or guardian.

(b) i

Tuberculosis Control

At the age of 10 to 11 years (when the child is in the last year of the Junior School) Guernsey children are tuberculin tested and those showing negative reaction are offered BCG, vaccination. Those children on immuno-suppressive drugs are neither tuberculin tested nor BCG vaccinated.

Any child thought to be in danger of exposure to tuberculosis is instantly BCG vaccinated even if the child be newly born in hospital.

Such children are again tuberculin tested at the time of their Senior Medical examination and those in need are given a booster BCG.

The children seen at the Infant Medical examination are only tuberculin tested. The positive reactors are referred back to the family doctor, whilst the health visitor visits the home and advises chest X Rays for the child concerned and all contacts in the domestic, and possibly work, environments.

Tuberculin Testing

	1979		1978	
	<i>Infants</i>	<i>Juniors</i>	<i>Infants</i>	<i>Juniors</i>
Total number of children	649	782	719	830
Tuberculin testing not required	90	54	107	75
Number of children eligible for testing	559	728	612	755
<i>But</i> number of absentees	15	8	19	34
number withheld (medical reasons)	2	9	3	1
number withheld (no parental consent)	6	15	20	9
Number Tuberculin tests performed	536	696	570	711

In addition, 62 seniors were tuberculin tested.

BCG Vaccinations

Of the 695 Juniors tuberculin tested, 688 were found to be negative reactors and so were eligible for BCG vaccinations. Of this number, vaccination was withheld from 14 children, either because the child was on such drug therapy as to suppress the effect of the BCG, or because parental permission was withheld. So 674 BCGG vaccinations were given—669 in their schools and 5 in Lukis House. This means that 98% Juniors who had demonstrably no natural immunity against tuberculosis were given the BCG vaccination. (In 1978 665 Juniors were BCG vaccinated). In addition to the Juniors 60 Seniors were vaccinated against tuberculosis.

(b) ii

German Measles

We obtained consent to vaccinate 398 girls against German Measles. Unfortunately, the vaccine supplied and used was later found to be substandard and we were advised that full protection could not be guaranteed. We are therefore arranging to re-vaccinate these girls early in 1980, as soon as we receive vaccine that we are assured is of full potency.

(b) iii

School Cruise

A total of 89 children, accompanied by 6 adults, embarked on a school cruise; of these 80 were vaccinated by School Medical Service against cholera and poliomyelitis.

CLINIC ATTENDANCES

(c) i

School Clinics

The following statistics refer to the children either seen at Lukis House as a more leisurely examination is required, or for assessment at a Specialised clinic.

1979	1978
662 Pre-school children attended for Developmental Testing	692
354 Attended for visual defects	186
208 Attended for ENT conditions	138
9 Attended for speech defects	6
19 Training college candidates	18
14 Attended with behavioural problems	9
29 Attended for assessment re. future schooling	20
22 Attended for routine school medical (absentees)	40
24 Attended for general medical examination	72
100 Attended for orthopaedic problems	75
<hr/> 1441	<hr/> 1256

(c) ii

As a result of these Clinics:

134 Children were referred to eye specialist	126
38 Children were referred to GP for ENT treatment	82
6 Children were referred to Speech Therapy Clinic	52
4 Children were referred by the Physiotherapist to the family doctor	15
10 Children were referred to the Child Guidance Clinic	3
<hr/> 192	<hr/> 278

(c) iii

Child Guidance Clinic (conducted by Dr B J Salisbury, MB MRC Psych DCH)

42 New Cases.

492 hours consultations that is 492 attendances at Child Guidance Clinic—or domiciliary visits and case conferences.

The work of the clinic continued to vary considerably over the year. Several referrals have been made of young children just starting school who have been unable to settle in school, being restless and disruptive. These come from families where the mother herself is young and there are marital and/or financial or other problems. Often there are other children in the family who are also causing concern and the family has needed help as a unit. As before the various appointed school staff—Childrens Board staff—Health Visitors have worked in close co-opera-

tion to help the family to deal constructively with their difficulties and to provide long term support if necessary.

Mrs Perfitt has considerably increased the number of domiciliary visits—and has been largely responsible for the close liason with the appropriate authorities eg the Housing Authority over the various problems encountered by the families. There has then been a need for help with financial advice and we would like to thank several of the Island Charities for their generosity towards our clients.

(c) iv

ENT Clinics

It is sad to record that halfway through this year, after conducting two clinics at Lukis House—Mr Midgley—the Consultant ENT specialist, who has served us so well and for a great number of years, was obliged to terminate his contract with us due to ill health. We are reluctant to lose his services but nevertheless we wish him a long and happy retirement. In his place we welcome Mr. David Robinson, FRCS.

Mr Midgley saw a total of 53 children at his March and June clinics and he prescribed hearing aids for 3 of these children.

Mr. Robinson saw 22 children at Lukis House on his October visit and arranged to perform surgery at the Queen Alexandra Hospital, Cosham on 2 of these children.

(c) v

Audiometrician's Report (Mrs Goodwin, DBO)

The detection of a hearing defect should be made as early as possible and treatment, if indicated, sought as a matter of urgency. Even a slight loss of hearing can be an educational handicap and cause delay in the acquisition of clear speech.

Screening for hearing defects takes place at various levels. Initially at the Developmental Clinics, the health visitor checks that the baby makes a normal response to sounds and that the toddler is acquiring speech and language satisfactorily.

All speech defective children (pre-and school aged) are audiotested. All routine school medical examinations include audiotesting. All children who 'fail' screening audiometry are retested at Lukis House together with other children referred by parent, family doctor, or teacher. If the hearing is found to be defective, a speech test of hearing might also be performed and the results sent to the family doctor, with the recommendation that the child be taken to him for examination and advice.

When the visiting ENT consultant holds a Clinic at Lukis House, the family doctors refer to him those children for whom they need specialist advice.

2286 screening tests of hearing were undertaken in 1979 and the total number of retests was 504.

It was found that 132 were monaural defects (5.77%) and 59 were binaural (2.58%) making a total of 191 (8.35%).

The total number of hearing tests performed was 2790 (2871 in 1978).

(c) vi

Speech Therapy (Miss J Richmond, LCST and Mrs M. Renier, LCST)

Speech Therapy continues as in the past with Miss J Richmond treating children in 11 schools and in the Clinic now sited at the Education Department and also Mrs M Renier treating children at 6 schools.

This year Miss Richmond and Mrs Renier had 306 patients under treatment or observation. Subsequently 76 were discharged, mainly with satisfactory speech.

There were 94 new referrals by the School doctors. 82 children were assessed and were admitted for therapy and a further 12 resolved their problems without treatment. There were 3,191 attendances for Speech Therapy. In addition Mrs Renier had made weekly visits to Alderney—weather permitting, in order to assess and treat the school children there.

(c) vii

Vision Testing (Mrs M Edwards, DBO and Mrs J Goodwin, DBO)

Vision testing is performed exclusively by our two orthoptists—Mrs Edwards and Mrs Goodwin.

Mrs Edwards screens preschool school children, children in the Infant schools, and the pupils in Valnord, Mont Varouf Schools, and the Longfield Centre.

Mrs Goodwin is responsible for the vision screening and testing of the rest of the school children.

All children are vision tested as part of their school medical examination. As in previous years—screening tests of vision were also conducted among first year Juniors in all the Island Schools and also all children in the second year at the Secondary level of schooling.

The 'failure' of the screening tests were rechecked at Lukis House together with other children referred by parent, family doctor or teacher, and those with suspected visual defects or possessing worrisome symptoms referred to the eye specialist—Drs R and B Bonner-Morgan. 310 were rechecked at Lukis House and 128 referred to the eye specialist.

(c) viii

Orthoptic Clinic (Mrs Edwards, DBO and Mrs Robertson DBO)

Mrs J Robertson, DBO has not been able to give her help in the clinic so frequently this last six months, and during the Autumn Term the administrative work load was somewhat disrupted by the prolonged absence of a member of staff.

I would like to thank Mr Martin Falla and Mrs Barbara de Putron for their help with Ophthalmic appointments and records at this particular time.

A new method of improving the sight in a 'lazy eye' (cutting out prolonged occlusion of the active eye) was introduced experimentally by a Cambridge team of Ophthalmologists and Orthoptists in 1978. At the beginning of 1979 we obtained the Cam Visual Stimulator, which had created considerable interest amongst Orthoptists, and patients too, when it was demonstrated on Tomorrow's World—the well-known television programme!

Treatment of selected cases is proceeding here, though so far results have proved somewhat disappointing.

A statistical summary from the clinic for the year 1979 is as follows:—

2,380 attendances were recorded at our daily clinics, and 81 attendances at the monthly infant screening clinic for those considered by the School Medical Officer to be at risk, or to be suspected squinters. Ten youngsters were referred to the Eye Specialists from these monthly clinics for investigation and treatment.

1,400 children, mostly new entrants, were screened in their own schools during the year and 87 of these were referred to the Eye Specialists with various visual problems. 132 children were sent by the Eye Specialists to the Orthoptic clinic for treatment.

Dr Bonner-Morgan performed 32 squint operations in 1979. There were 138 discharges from the clinic during the year; 109 were considered to be functionally good and 29 were cosmetically satisfactory.

I should again like to stress how much I appreciate the help I receive from the Headteachers and staff of the Infant Schools in the Island. The wearing of spectacles, eye patches etc. is much more readily accepted by our young patients because of their teachers' encouragement.

(c) ix

Physiotherapy Programme (Miss J Ogier, MCSP, SRP and Mrs S Butterfield, MCSP, SRP)

We are very pleased to report the expansion of this service by the part-time service of a second physiotherapist—Mrs S Butterfield. As in previous years, Miss Ogier sees pre- and school-aged children at Lukis House Clinics and gives advice on handling techniques, play therapy and remedial exercises. She saw 100 children at Lukis House. She also visited 6 handicapped children at their homes and has visited schools who have handicapped pupils so as to offer advice to the teachers.

Mrs Butterfield is now responsible for active remedial help to those in need in Mont Varouf School and the Longfield Centre. This she gives in these schools in the form of exercises, games and hydrotherapy.

(d)

Hygiene Inspections

Each term the two school nurses inspect every pupil in all infant and junior schools and 5 or 6 classes at Secondary level selected at random, paying special care to cause minimal disruption of school lessons. Additional inspections are made at the request of a parent or teacher. This gives a good opportunity for the nurses to make a lightning spot check—to estimate the general level of health, to detect the presence of rashes requiring treatment, to proper advice on the general care of teeth, hair and skin and to detect the presence of head lice. Head infestation is still prevalent in our community, Society's hush-hush attitude towards the head louse is blamed for its incidence.

During the year, the nurses detected 96 children thus infested, out of a total of 16069 school children inspected. This gives a rate of 5.97 per thousand (8.3 in 1978). Treatment was arranged and in many cases home visiting undertaken to deal with the possible reservoir of infestation in the household. At the same time the health visitors inspected contacts in play groups and nursery schools. We are indeed continuing to make strenuous attempts to rid the Island of this parasite.

Free School Milk Scheme

There are no rigid criteria that serve to identify those children who would benefit from the provision of free milk in school. The most useful objective and simple criterion is the body weight bearing in mind that some children are small for obvious genetic reasons. Children may also be considered at risk from under-nutrition who come from a household that for some reason or other is overstressed or who have a history of frequent infection etc. However, no child is offered milk without the consent of the parent. A total of 170 school children received free milk in their schools (150 in 1978). During the year 41 names were deleted from the list and 23 other children added. In addition 11 children received extra vitamins.

Vital Statistics

After completing the Senior routine school medicals, it was estimated that the average height of the girls examined was 5' 3", their average weight was 111.75 lbs and the menses 12 yrs 5 months.

The average height of the Senior boys examined was 5' 4" and their average weight 112 lbs.

Survey of Leisure Activities of School Children 14/15 Yrs Age

This survey was conducted at the children's routine school medical examination. The boys and girls were told briefly what the survey entailed. If they

wanted to participate a questionnaire was given them which they filled in and then returned anonymously. They were all very interested in the questions. Everybody took part and we had no spoilt papers. 354 girls and 405 boys answered questions about their leisure time.

The results are as follows:—

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Often</i>	<i>Sometimes</i>
<i>Girls</i>		
Reading	147	179
Outdoor Sports	159	138
Swimming		
Beau Sejour	37	97
Sea	107	161
Indoor Sports	102	127
Watching TV	202	114
Visiting Friends	185	131
Dancing	124	145
Activities with young children	102	119
Voluntary Work	36	46
<i>Boys</i>		
Reading	120	192
Outdoor Sports	262	91
Swimming		
Beau Sejour	51	120
Sea	125	169
Indoor Sports	156	135
Watching TV	303	78
Visiting Friends	162	180
Dancing	43	117
Activities with young children	26	79
Voluntary Work	17	59

Television watching was the most popular past-time in all the schools, with outdoor sports coming second for both girls and boys. Outside activities included football, cycling, horse-riding and walking. On an island surrounded by water, swimming is not as popular as we thought it would be, but Beau Sejour was considered tops for all indoor sports. These included table tennis, squash, badminton and basket ball.

Visiting friend's houses listening to records and, again, watching television were also popular.

Predictably only a few boys liked dancing and going to discos. This activity was enjoyed more by the girls, although 14 boys said they would like to go disco-ing if they had someone to go with.

On looking at the figures, reading looks quite popular, but when questioned about the type of reading matter it was revealed that comics were the most popular source. The boys, in particular, liked war comics and football magazines. Only 26 boys frequently spend their leisure time looking after younger children

in some way. Mostly this involved younger brothers and sisters. 102 girls enjoyed babysitting, looking after younger children, taking 1 or more children out at the weekend and generally helping with relatives and neighbours' children.

A further 119 girls did this less frequently. 21 girls said they would like to get involved with babies and toddlers but had not had the opportunity. Voluntary work was undertaken by boys and girls, with another 28 girls and 17 boys stating they would like to do this type of work if given the chance. Unpaid, voluntary help consisted of so many varied and different occupations we only listed the more popular ones. These are as follows:—

Exercising dogs, St. John's Ambulance Brigade, gardening, house-work, painting and decorating, assisting in the Oxfam shop, animal shelter, flag days for charity, helping with physically handicapped (Horse riding, fetes etc.) packing Christmas parcels, helping parents with housework and shopping.

Conclusion

The efficient and smooth running of the various programmes outlined was ensured by the full and ready co-operation of colleagues in the Education and Childrens Departments. Special thanks must be extended to the Educational Psychologist for all her help and also to the Health Visitors whose screenings in the developmental clinics of the future school child mark the beginning of the help given by the School Medical Services.

E H WITHERICK,
Deputy School Medical Officer.

REPORT ON SCHOOLS DENTAL SERVICE 1979

The Schools Dental Service was responsible for approximately 8,400 pupils attending States maintained schools plus Special Place Holders at the colleges.

Staff

The present staff consists of three dental officers, three dental surgery assistants, one receptionist and two Recovery Room staff. Each dental officer is responsible for a certain number of Secondary, Primary and Infant Schools. Inspections, emergencies, conservative work, etc., for each school under his care is carried out as far as possible by the dental officer concerned thereby ensuring a continuity of treatment throughout school life.

Inspections

The vast majority, 5,675 inspections were carried out at the school dental clinic. This year, however, school inspections were carried out in December at Vauvert Infants and Junior Schools, and at the request of the Schools Medical Officer at Rondel House, and Mont Varouf. At the latter two schools, close liaison was established between the Dental Officer concerned and the medical practitioner of the patient needing treatment to prevent medical complications which can be a serious risk in the treatment of these patients. Of 6,110 pupils inspected, 3,658 or 59.8% required treatment. The ideal of three inspections per year for all children between the ages of 5 and 15 years is still far from being realized.

Extractions

As previously, a greater number of deciduous teeth, 1,903, were extracted as compared to 1,187 permanent teeth. Deciduous teeth were extracted on account of decay and pain and form a high proportion of our emergency treatment. A fair proportion of permanent teeth extracted were for Orthodontic reasons, e.g. to make space into which other teeth are moved.

Conservation

Almost six times as many permanent teeth were filled as deciduous teeth. Particular attention was paid to cavities in anterior teeth and chairside instruction was given to each patient particularly in the early teens in brushing and oral hygiene.

Orthodontics

One hundred and seventy nine appliances were fitted during the year and sixty eight cases were satisfactorily completed. A number of cases were treated by extraction only and did not need appliance therapy. The latter cases needed four monthly inspections to ensure that everything was going according to plan. Mr. Reed, Orthodontic Consultant, visited us twice last year to advise us on twelve more difficult cases. We find his visits very helpful both to ourselves and from the point of view of the parents.

Crowns

About the same number of crowns as the previous year were fitted. This service attracts a steady demand by patients who have fractured front teeth by accident.

Dentures

For patients with extremely carious teeth and very bad oral hygiene, the fitting of a partial denture is the most practical treatment. We do have some measure of success with this type of patient in so much as many learn to improve their oral hygiene and look after their remaining teeth better.

General Anaesthetics

We hold four routine General Anaesthetic sessions per week with one Intravenous session on Wednesday morning for those very nervous children or for whom this form of anaesthetic is most suitable.

Redecoration

The exterior and the passageway, two surgeries, waiting room and office were painted during the summer months. The work was carried out as quickly as possible and with the minimum disruption of work at the clinic. For this I am grateful to the States Departments involved.

D. J. HEARNE,
Principal Dental Officer.

Dental inspection and treatment carried out by the Authority during the year 1979.

No. of Pupils on the Registers of Maintained Primary and Secondary Schools : 8,500.

(1) Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers—		
(a) at school inspections	435	
(b) at clinic	5675	Total 6110
(2) Number found to require treatment		3658
(3) Number actually treated		3908
(4) Number of attendances made by pupils for treatment		12875
(5) Number of patients made dentally fit		3758
(6) Sessions devoted to		
(a) school inspections	6	
(b) treatment	1256	Total 1262
(7) Fillings		
(a) permanent teeth	5213	
(b) temporary teeth	909	Total 6122
(8) Extractions		
(a) permanent teeth	1187	
(b) temporary teeth	1903	Total 3090
(9) Number of general anaesthetics given for extractions		1369
(10) Number of dentures provided		54
(11) Number of crowns fitted		82
(12) Number of root canal treatments		472
(13) Other operations		
(a) permanent teeth	746	
(b) temporary teeth	95	Total 841
(14) ORTHODONTICS		
(a) cases commenced during the year		158
(b) cases completed during the year		68
(c) cases discontinued during the year		5
(d) number of appliances fitted		179

Annual Report of the School Dental Officer in Alderney 1979

During 1979 all pupils at St. Anne's School were examined on three occasions and an average of 68% were found to require treatment each time. In addition, those pupils who were special place holders at Guernsey schools were examined when they were at home in Alderney on holiday.

It should be stressed that most children attending the surgery required Preventive Dentistry only, in the form of topical fluoride applications and/or fissure scaling. This preventive dentistry has been carried out for the last three years in Alderney and recently there has been a most dramatic reduction in the amount of dental decay.

Some permanent teeth were extracted during the year but almost all of these were for orthodontic reasons. The original backlog of orthodontic treatment has now been dealt with and in the future there should only be a very small number of children requiring orthodontics in any one year.

The statistics for treatment carried out during 1979 are remarkably similar to those for the previous year. It is clear that Alderney schoolchildren should require only routine minor dentistry in the future and the figures for these last two years should prove most useful in predicting future needs.

I am grateful to the Headmaster and staff at St. Anne's School and to the staff at the Education Department in Guernsey for their continuing help and encouragement.

J. L. CURTIS, B.D.S.

*Inspection and Treatment carried out by the Alderney School Dental Officer
during the year 1979*

Number of pupils on the registers of St. Anne's School or who are special place holders at schools in Guernsey: approximately 250.

Inspection

Number of sessions devoted to inspection of pupils at St. Anne's School	9
i.e. inspection of each pupil on 3 occasions	
Proportion of pupils found to require treatment:	
first inspection	68%
second inspection	66%
third inspection	71%

Treatment

Number of attendances made by pupils for treatment	978
Number of pupils made dentally fit (three inspections)	478
Fillings: (a) permanent teeth	348
(b) deciduous teeth	244
Extractions: (a) permanent teeth	29
(b) deciduous teeth	115
Number of general anaesthetics given	1
Number of intra-venous sedatives given	0
Number of local anaesthetics given	736
Number of dentures provided	1
Number of crowns fitted	0
Number of root canal fillings	0
Scaling and Polishing	81
Topical Fluoride Treatments	213
Number of teeth Fissure Sealed	418
Orthodontics: (a) cases commenced during the year	5
(b) cases completed during the year	14
(c) number of appliances fitted	9

J. L. CURTIS, B.D.S.

